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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th Sept.	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	.....	9631
8th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
4th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6700	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10885
18th "	MARMORA	10909	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10912
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi "transhipp" to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.
Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10885	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
25th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
8th "	MARMORA	10909	.....	...
14th "	CALEDONIA	7598	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10909
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

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Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st October.
Koerber	5428	A. Foresti	1st November.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5428	A. Foresti	1st Janv. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Febv. "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5428	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5428	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

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Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	F. Pavisich	20th December.

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Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 595 *
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Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	26th Sept.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M
Kola	1205	Thurs.	29th "	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	30th "	6 a.m.*	direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 29th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through booking to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 26th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

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S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, sailing on or about the 24th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Casanova	2nd Oct.
X	X	X	27th Oct.
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Lafont	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,380	X	22nd Dec. 1911.
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	X	19th Jan. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Biguier	16th Feb. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Canta	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	6,685	Rebufat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Robaud Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Armand Behic	6,835	X	7th Oct. 1910.
Australien	6,385	X	4th Nov.

For further particulars apply to—

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THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of York	11000	.....	Oct. 5
†B. Merton Hall	6700	.....	" 14
B. Sandhill	8800	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Oct. 28
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	" 5
C. City of London	11000	.....	" 26
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	810.	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 20
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Looksley Hall	7500	.....	Jan. 8
B. Newby Hall	7500	.....	" 14
B. Sutton Hall	7700	.....	" 28
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	March 4
B. City of Lahore	NEW	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* " 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 5
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of	...	.....	July 19

† Or Dunkirk at Steamers option.—
* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

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Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
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NOTICE.

RENEWAL OF SEASON TICKETS.

SEASON TICKETS are only RENEWABLE up to the THIRD day following date of expiry (excluding a Sunday) on old deposit. If not renewed within that period, the deposit will be forfeited and under no circumstances will renewal on old deposit be allowed.

H. C. BADFORD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1910.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1910, for the works noted below :—

(a) Work of filling in a portion of the Hsines Road Cemetery.
(b) Works in the construction of a market at Kamathipura 8th Street.
(c) Work of removing and reconstructing Cattle inspection shed at Bandra Slaughter Houses.

2. Plans may be seen and form of Contract, Specification and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E., &c.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1910.

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THIS Company REQUIRES the services of a thoroughly qualified European BRIDGE INSPECTOR.

He must have had considerable experience in all details of work pertaining to the erection, preferably in India, of all types of Railway Girderwork.

A knowledge of steam plant and pneumatic tools is also desirable.

Pay Rs. 300, 325, 350 per mensem. Particulars of duties and allowances may be ascertained by suitable applicants from the Undersigned. Terms of engagement subject to one month's notice on both sides.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Bridge Engineer.

Bridge Engineer's Office,
G. I. P. Railway, Manmad.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HUSSONALI ABDULALI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the buildings tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bombay, within the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 433 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 4833, Old Survey No. ——— and New Survey No. 9516, and bound on the East by the property of Aga Mahomed Jaffer, on the West by the property of Muncherji Framji Cama, on the North by the property of the late Mr. Nowroji Manekji Wadia, C. I. E., and on the South partly by the property of Messrs. Treacher and Co., partly by the property of Mahomedali Noorbhai, and partly by a common passage leading to the British Hotel Lane, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1203 and 1207, and Street Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27 and 29, are now in the occupation of Messrs. Phillips and Co. and others, as the tenants of the vendor. Together with the right of way over the said common passage leading from the British Hotel Lane to the property now being described.—Dated this 17th day of September, 1910.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 13	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

Norwich Union Life Insce. Soety.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday the 19th, 21st and 22nd September 1910 respectively should be regarded as Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild, through the medium of the Count d'Abbans, the French Consul in Liverpool, have lately addressed representations to the Marine Authorities in France pointing out the urgent necessity of a Fog Signal at Cape de la Hague, and asking that they would give favourable consideration to a navigational safeguard of this kind being adopted. According to a communication with which the French Consul has been good enough to favour the Guild in response to their suggestions, it appears that a signal of this character is now to be placed on Cape de la Hague. It is stated that it will take the form of a bell signal giving, in foggy weather, groups of two consecutive sounds of the same tone respectively long and short. Both navigators and also travelling public more particularly those interested in the Channel Islands Service will learn with satisfaction of the successful issue of the Guild's efforts in this matter.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.
DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing ...Comdr MacLean ...Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook ...Lieut W B Huddleston ...R I M
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr R Stocken ...R I M
R I M S Investigator ...Lieut Dawson ...Marine Survey of India
R I M S Palinurus ...Lieut Samson ...Marine Survey of India
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr Mills ...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 23.

Avala	2385 Canham	P & O S N Co
Arabia	4098 Palmer	P & O S N Co
Balimba	1607 Butler	M M & Co
Calchuna	2222 Proctor	W & A Graham & Co
Chusan	2410 Beard	B & P S N & Co
Loch Tay	3616 Stephens	W & A Graham & Co
Markgraf	2225 Thi	A Strandis & Co
Najuna	2522 Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Nadir	2041 Elliot	T Morrison & Co
Shah Ameer	1922 Hake	B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan	2566 Born	B & H S N & Co
Salf	503 Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Vadala	2164 Rae	M M & Co
Warcongra	1609 Chappell	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Desanka	4785	Powell	Shanghai	28 9	P & O S N Co
B Bellasco	2460	Jand	Cochin	25 9	J Finlay and Co Ld
D&E Knight of the Thistle	4286	Brown	Dunkirk	10 10	Killick Nixon & Co
H Bajidi	1857	Newby	Seddah	27 9	B&P S N&Co
L Milwaukee	4183	Smith	Hull	30 9	Barrow-in-Furness
M Barbarigo	2821	Yiacopello	Calcutta	25 9	W & A Graham & Co
N Harpagus	3671	Johnson	Antwerp	30-9	Venice S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Quilos	3442	Stewart	Java	26-9	M M & Co
3 Olympia	3269	Robertson	Liverpool	30 9	W & A Graham & Co
5 Africa	3565	Seberich	Trieste	1 10	A L S N Co
7 Westerne	127	Schmidt	Karachi	30 9	W & A Graham & Co
8 Chia	3868	Panisich	Kobe	24 9	A L S N Co
9 Marca	4437	Adams	Dunkirk	10 10	K Nixon & Co
10&11 City of York	7705	Wilson	Karachi	24 9	Killick Nixon & Co
12&13 Persia	4103	Haughton	London	24-9	P & O S N Co
5 Candidate	3826	Booth			N F
3 Harport	2503	Lamb	Dunkirk	28 9	Killick Nixon & Co
Offside L					J Mackintosh & Co
Nami	1605	Green	Jeddah	1 10	B & P S N & Co
Offside D&E					
Indria	1613	Jones	Jeddah	29 9	G Jeewanji & Sons
Strunji	547	Esmail	Repairing		H W P D Bo S N Co Ld
Travati	443	Ebrahim	Mangalore	26 9	Bo S N Co Ld
Atravati	699	Fakeera	Karachi	24 9	B S N Co
Mbanadi	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	23 9	B S N Co
Puni	552	Hoosein	B Nager	24 9	B S N Co
Valera	3594	McDougall	Philedelphia	4 10	M W D D W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Vessel.	Comman	From.
Arabia	Palmer	London, Sept 2
Adir	Elles	Calcutta, Aug 26

DEPARTURE.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
Ciceto	Bradley	Hull
Ime	Barrand	Rangoon
Sadilana	Snowden	Calcutta
Lasa	McDiarmid	Karachi
Sigo Maru	Taranakar	Kobe
Uhana	Carey	Karachi
Ficisna	Falck	Calcutta

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Friday —
Steamer China, Persicich, Kobe.
" Quilos, Stewart, Java.
" City of York, Wilson, Liverpool.
The following vessels began to load on Friday :—
Steamer Watturm for Hamburg.
" Nadir for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—23 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 61 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 19 bales wool, M Balia ; 18 bales wool, C Balkishandas; 12 bales wool, M Chandratan ; 6,473 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 280 cwts dillseed, Baur and Krause ; 125 bales cotton, Volkert Bros ; 65 bales wool, J D Sassoon and Co ; 52 bales wool, M Rutansee ; 30 bales wool, B Purshotam ; 18 bales wool, The Bombay and Co ; 129 bales wool, D Nagji and Co.

Harpagus s—2,015 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Valdura s—8,500 tons manganese ore, E A Willis.

FOR HULL.

Milwaukee s—11,829 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 412 cwts cottonseed, B Morarka.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Avala s—508 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1 bale cotton waste, K Visram and Co.

Harport s—500 cwts myrabolams, T Canji.

Marca s—1,000 cwts myrabolams, T Canji : 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkert Bros ; 1,500 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, D Dreyfus and Co ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

Knight of the Thistle s—600 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—15 cwts dillseed, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Candidate s—12,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros : 1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co ; 158 cwts tin scraps, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri ; 2,001 cwts popyseed, 3,000 cwts mowrasseed and 6,006 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Harpagus s—12,000 cwts rapeseed and 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Harport s—32 bales hemp, T K Koopchand.

FOR HAMBURG.

Warturm s—200 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed; 105 cwts turmeric, Baur and Krause ; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Knight of the Thistle s—1,568 bales cotton, Ralli Bros : 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros: 1,040 cwts myrabollams, T Memraz; 2,000 cwts mowrased, 1,000 cwts rapaseed and 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 400 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, M Valabhdas ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR SYRA.

Africa s—20 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR [MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Maroa s—52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—6 cwts rough garnet stones, J M Salemahomed.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—100 bales twist, M B Kaisha ; 490 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—200 bales twist M B Kaisha ; 8 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 260 bales twist D Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C.,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 24th September.

1. Orderly N C Officers for the week commencing from Monday the 26th instant.
Sergt A E Baird next for duty Sergt A E Pearson.
2. Practice for the Gymkhana Mounted Sports will be held on the Maidan on Saturday and Monday mornings from 7 a.m.
3. Tuesday the 27th instant—Commanding Officers Parade at the Riding School at 7-30 a m punctually.
Dress—Khaki and hunting saddle.
4. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, Riding School at 7-15 a.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.
Bombay, 24th September.

804. Parade—Monday the 26th instant—"G" Coy Recruits Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.
805. Lecture—Tuesday the 27th instant—Lecture for N. C. Officers at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p m 2nd Test Paper.
806. Parade.—Wednesday the 28th instant.—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.
807. Signalling—Thursday the 29th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
808. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on Sunday next, the 25th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Sept. 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr M K Deb B Cov	Mr J B Andrews, M
Mr J A Stewart, B Cov	Mr B F Rigold, M
Mr O H Descanio, B	Capt F R S Gervers, R E
Mr J Haddock, B	Capt J M Conway Poole
Mr E W Brown, B	Lieut A Mackrell, 109 Inf
Major D Herbert, I A, B	Lieut G C B Musgrave, I A
Mr H E Stapleton, B	Sub Lieut C H Corser, R I M
Mr E M Rennell, B	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt M F White, I M, S B 3 mo M C	Major Sir T S Tancred Bart, 38 P W O, C I H, 4 mo
Lieut W A S Grey, I A, B, 3 mo M C	Major A Rolland, R E, 3 mo
Sir A Blennerhassett, Bart B Cov, 1 mo	Major F B Hill, 46 Punj, 4 mo
Mr C F Strickland, B Cov, 7 days on M C	Major C R Elliot, 30 Lrs, 4 mo
Mr L F Begbie, B Cov, 6 mo M C	Major W F Nowaham, 34 Poona H, 4 mo
Mr F P Rennie, B Cov, 6 mo	Major R G Bagley, 3 Brah until farther orders
Mr G W Gregson, B, 6 mo M C	Major F P S Dunsford, 2 Q O Raj L Inf, 3 mo M C
Mr R Ellis, B, 1 mo	Major F H Norie, 6 G R, 6 mo M C
Mr G L Goodall, B, 3 mo M C	Capt F A L de Gruchy, 95 Inf, 14 days
Mr F Hannyngton, B, 4 mo	Capt C A James, 126 Belooch Inf, to Oct 29 1910
Mr E J Mullins, B, 3 mo M C	Capt H E Beichold, 27 Punj, 2 mo
Mr N P Morrison, B, 2 mo M C	Capt H R von D Hardin e 1 A 6 mo M C
Mr W J Haynes, B, 3 mo M C	Lieut E H Sinkinson, 24 Punj, 4 mo
Mr A W Connolly, B, 14 days	Lieut W H Clark, 6 Cav, 4 mo
Mr T Wylie, B, 1 mo M C	Lieut B S Stone, 26 Punj 3 mo M C
Mr D G O'Hara, B 3 days on M C	Lieut R B M Wood, 7 G R 4 mo M C
Mr G L Thomson, B, 6 mo M C	Commdr F Dobson, R I M 1 day
Mr H L Newman, Bo, 6 mo M C	
Lieut Col G M Franks, R A, to Oct 20, 1910	

PERMITTED TO RETURN,

Lieut Col A S Rooke, I A, B	Capt C F Connell, 63 Punj
Mr B A Cocllins, B Cov	Capt A F Harper, 84 Punj
Mr J Walker, C I E, B Cov	Capt W T McGowen, I M S
Mr C F Strickland, B Cov	Lieut E J H Haughton, 105 Inf
Mr W C Gow, B	Lieut H T L Hinde, 99 Inf
Mr F L O'Donoghue, B	Lieut E Jotham, 51 Sikhs
Singh Rughbir, B	Lieut E A Somerville, 22 Cav
Mr M P Schembry, B	Lieut F N MacLaren, 9 Goorkha Rifles
Mr F A Cooper, B	Second Lieut F H F Hornor, Unattached List
Major A C M Waterfield, 11 Lancers	Nursing Sister Miss E Kelso, Q A M N S I
Major C P G Griffin, D S O, 1 Lancers	
Capt R J Sealy, 130 Baluchis	

ARREST OF A SUSPECT.

In connection with the murder of a Mahomedan woman in Poona, a man named Nabibux Inambux has been wanted by the Police there. Inspector Cauty of the Bombay Police Force having received information that the man was hiding himself in a house in Kazipura Street, Bombay, proceeded to the place and arrested him. A telegram has been sent to Poona informing them of the arrest.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BURY—Sept 1, at 8 Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, the wife of Lindsay E Bury, of the Public Works Ministry, Egypt, of a son.

TROTTER—Sept 2, at 12 Bruce Road, Southsea, the wife of Col W F Trotter, Royal Marine Art, of a son.

EDWARDS—Aug 30, at Camberwell House, S E, the wife of Francis H Edwards, M D, M R C P, of a daughter.

ELIOT—Aug 30, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of Capt N Eliot, Royal Garrison Art, of a daughter.

HULKE—Sept 2, at 34 Park Avenue, Bedford, the wife of Capt W W B Hulke, the Lincolnshire Regt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEADLE—RAE—Sept 3, at St Stephen's Church, South Kensington, Lieut Sydney Wilford Beadle, R N, to Alice Louisa Rae, daughter of the late George Bentham Rae.

BYRON—McBARNET—Aug 30, at St Augustine's Church, Queen's Gate, Frederick Rochfort, son of G Rochfort Byron, late 63rd Regt and Madras Railway Company, Coonoor, to Maude Ross, daughter of Lieut-Col A C McBarnet, D L, late 79th Cameron Highlanders.

MANNING—ROSS—Aug 31, at St George's, Hanover Square, Col Sir William H Manning, K C M G, C B, to Clara Maude, daughter of Chas J Ross, Esq.

WYLD—CARPENTER—Sept 1, at Salisbury Cathedral, Lieut Herbert William Wyld, R N, to Eleanor Dorothy, daughter of Canon Carpenter, Precentor of Salisbury.

DEATHS.

FLETCHER—Aug 31, Catherine Lucy, daughter of the late Rev W K Fletcher, H E I C S, Bombay, aged 67.

MAXWELL—Sept 3, at Meavie'th, Lady Maxwell of Monreith.

SMITH—Aug 31, at 21, Mount Park Road, Ealing, W, Turton Smith, inspector-general Punjab Police (retired), aged 67.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

SANDEMAN—August 8, at The Firs, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, the wife of Captain A P Sandeman, I A, Burma Commission, of a daughter.

WALSH—Sept 20, at Calcutta, the wife of Theo. N Walsh, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m ; Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High waters, 2 43m., 2-38s ; Low water, 8-27m., 8-42s.

P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Persia", leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m.

Poona Races.

Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana vs. Baronet C, C., Home Ground, 11-30 a. m.

Bazaar in the Town Hall, 4/36 to 7-30 p. m.

Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph : "His late Majesty King Edward VII's Funeral, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to to 11, and 11-15 to 12-15.

Maxim: "Mature deliberation is always better than hasty decision."

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following have been presented to the Zoological collection:—Three Muscovy ducks by W. K. Nicholson; one Nilgaya by Mr. C. W. Marchant, of Pachora; three Curlews, by Mr. Nagji Naranji.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—In connection with the 43rd Anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj, Prof. N. G. Welinkar will deliver an address on "The Religious Factor in Education" in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, to-morrow, at Sunday 9 a.m., Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar will preside.

EXECUTION IN THE COMMON JAIL.—Yesterday morning Amad Behari, a Purdeshi, was executed in H. M.'s Prison, Oomerkhari. He was sentenced to death on the 15th June last by Mr. Justice Davar. After the body was removed from the gallows the Coroner held the inquest and a verdict of death from judicial strangulation was recorded.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Supplemental mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umfuli" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-day, 24th instant. Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s. s. "China" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a. m. to-day 24th instant.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Col. W. B. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Gloucester Regt., the band will render the following programme of music, under the direction of A. F. Hawkes, Bandmaster, this evening :—

March	Pomp and Circumstance...Elgar
Overture	Festival...Leutner
Characteristic	Babillage...Gillet
Selection	Pagliocci...Leoncavallo
Valse	Malmaison...Zuluetta
a Opus	An Album Leaf...Wagner
b Dance	Japanese Lantern...Bratton
Selection	The Toreador...Caryll
Two Steps	Mumbling Moss...Thurban

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A very enjoyable concert was given at this Institute last Wednesday by members of the Pursers' Departments of the R. M. s.s. 'Persia' 'Devanha' and 'Arcadia,' the chair being taken by Mr. A. Warren, second steward of the 'Persia.' The programme contained a number of attractive items, both sentimental and comic, and the following were the performers. Messrs. Benge, Forrest, King, May. McCutcheon, Wellum and Winslade ('Persia.') Miss Tully and Messrs. Batt and Newman ('Devanha') and Mr. Tester ('Arcadia'). A large audience, composed chiefly of seafarers, assembled and shewed their appreciation by frequent and hearty applause During the interval a substantial contribution was made to the fund for the improvement of the premises, and the proceedings closed, as usual, with a short service of prayer. On Thursday evening a repetition of the entertainment took place on board the 'Persia,' to which the Chaplain and his friends were invited, and a further sum of over Rs.14 was subscribed for the above object.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THERE is again this evening a change of programme at the Excelsior. The management has arranged this week to include in the series of pictures the most of the patrons of this excellent show. This is a realistic picture of life in Paris. "The Egyptian Maid" is another drama, beautifully coloured and which will certainly be a great success. In the comic part of the programme there is our old friend Foolshead as a chauffeur. This is bound to create fun for every one in the audience. To-morrow Sunday, at 7 p.m., there will be the usual prize show where three watches as prizes will be given away.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Carrimbhoy Ebrahim presided.

THE EASTERN BANK.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner asking for approval of the Committee and the Corporation to the Eastern Bank, Limited, being treated as one of the banks in which Surplus Municipal money might be deposited during 1910-11 at interest in current account or for any fixed period upto the limit of six months.

The Committee forwarded the letter and Bank's offer for interest to the Corporation with the recommendation that the necessary approval should be given as requested by the Commissioner.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arabia," Sept. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia," Commander W. B. Palmer, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday with the English Mails of the 9th instant, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mann, Mr G K	Imms, Mrs J
Owen, Mr S W	Brown, Capt W G C
Graham, Capt B	Brown, Mrs
Graham, Mrs	Ham, Miss
Anderson, Maj C	Gorman, Mr J
Anderson, Mrs	Acres, Mrs
Brown Mrs V	Burkinshaw, Mr H
Prussia, Mr A B	Tobin, Capt H A
Prussia, Miss M	Tobin, Mrs
Hill, Mrs T H	Morrison, Mr D
Cunningham, Capt C C	Winde, Miss
Cresswell, Mr F G	Lawrence, Mrs E T and infant
Lawrence, Mr F	Kincaid, Mrs, 2 children and nurse
McDonald, Miss M J R	Kennedy, Mrs R and infant
Robb, Mrs and Miss	Clarke, Mrs A B and infant
Kirkpatrick, Maj E	Bass, Mr
McGavin, Mrs A	Bass, Mrs
Collins, Mr W H	Cooke, Mr H
Vivian, Mr W	Hodgkinson, Mr W
Griswold, Revd H D	Hodgkinson, Mrs and infant
Read, Mr and Miss	Arthur, Mrs R and infant
Clarke, Mr A E	Sharratt, Mr G
Clarke, Mrs and child	Presturick, Mr F
Clarke, Capt M A	Usher, Mr F L
Blyth, Mr J	Clarke, Mrs A
Blyth, Mrs and infant	Tarrant, Mr F A
Newman, Mr W N	Madhoo, Mrs J
Keen, Capt P H	Lall, Mr B
Keen, Mrs and infant	Khan, Mr I
Forsyth, Miss D	Burns, Mr D G
Thomas, Mr G	Goode, Mr C
Floyd, Mr J	Drake, Mr F B
Harris, Mr S	Robertson, Mr F
Bickle, Mr E T	Bigg-Wither, Mrs L
Young, Mr P	Butler, Mr G S
Andrews, Mrs Sidney	Butler, Mrs
Rawlings, Miss Maj	Saluski, Mr M J
Smith, Mrs J	Arivino, Miss
Thompson, Miss A J	Wilkes, Capt G S
Sanders, Capt G P	
Sanders, Mrs	
Walker, Mr A	
Oldfield, Mrs J M W	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Lloyd, Capt R A	Short, Mr C W
Radice, Mr W A	O'Neil, Capt J
Wynch, Lt Col F	Mehta, Mr K P
Waterfield, Maj A	Massani, Mr A M
Farran, Capt G L	Ewart, Miss
Farran, Mrs	Payne, Maj E H
Nevnle, Mr E A	Kemmis, Capt A W
Kaka, Dr	Campbell, Maj M
Gardiner, Mr C E	Dobson, Mr H B
Martin, Mr H G	Marryat, Capt R
Warburton, Mr H G	Squire, Mr H
Whitaker, Capt C L	Payne, Mrs
O'Leary, Capt	Tyrrell, Capt A C L
Edbrook, Mr W	Parekh, Mr S D
Harding, Mr	Gavane, Mr S A
Hogge, Capt S L	Wadia, Mr C
Blair, Mr H	Wadia, Mrs
Malik, Mr T S	Devoton, Capt H J
Meares Mrs A	Neeley, Mr C J
McCleverty, Capt A	Maconochie, Mr E
Adam, Mr J	Maconochie, Mrs
Williams, Capt W	Milne, Capt T
Williams, Mrs	Tileston, Miss A
Roche-Kelly, Capt E	Dutt, Mr P C
Maclean, Capt A F	Dutt, Mrs, 2 children and governess
Allen, Mr R	Tovey, Capt G S
Allen, Mrs	Smyth, Lt-Col J
Boardman, Mr J H	Dawes, Mr J H
Hugs, Maj E V	Moore, Mr G D
Hugs, Mrs	Davidson, Maj J, I M S
Sharp, Dr (Miss) M, M	Parr Mr A E
Jamieson, Capt	Hallett Mr C H
Jamieson, Mrs	Maclean, Mr O G
Jacker, Mr E F	Golstaun, Mr J C
Trelawny, Mr L C	Sassoon Sir Jacob
Scott, Mr E	Nissim, Mr
Thomas, Mr A C	Abelson, Mr
Reid, Mr F	Rubenstein, Mr M
Brown, Dr and Mrs R	Browne, Rev C H
McGale, Mr and Mrs A S	Roussac, Mrs and child
Pollard, Mr and Mrs P G	Roussac, Miss
Cooper, Mr F A	Greaves, Hon H R
Skipworth, Capt F	Powell, Mr W H
Roberts, Mr and Mrs G F	Leslie, Mr W N
Sorabji, Mr R K	O'Donnell, Col
Preston, Mr E A	Rouma, Mr P A
Collett, Mr	Sherlock, Capt G W S
Mahon, Maj-Genl B	Ammen, Mr and Mrs W
Barrett, Capt F W	Schemry, Mr M P

FROM BRINDISI.

West Mr A	Kenny, Dr W
Rickie, Mr A S and Miss	

FROM LONDON TO KARACHI.

Findlay, Mr A B	Cobbold, Maj and Mrs and child
Baldwin, Capt and Mrs E	Mitchell, Maj W J
Wilson Miss A M	Charles, Mr C E

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Garst, Mr H R	Lynch, Mr K P
Row Lt-Col G B	Tocher, Mr J
Inman, Mr C	Quin, Mr N W
Walker, Capt W B	Wodhouse, Capt C G
Bithell, Mr H K	Ashurner, Capt H W
Lang, Mr W H	Hamilton, Mr R
Morrison, Capt W	Lance, Capt and Mrs F H
Brookes, Revd J A R	Hughes, Mr J
Scobie, Mr J H	Trail apt
Jacob, Mr R M	Sim, Mr A G

FROM BRINDISI TO KARACHI.

Sherbak, Mr H

FROM MARSEILLES TO RANGOON.

Turner, Mr W M

FROM MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.

Vinian, Mr T

FROM MARSEILLES TO SHANGHAI.

Fielding Mr H M

FROM MARSEILLES TO YOKOHAMA.

Tyler, Mr B L — Stratton, Mr W T

FROM MARSEILLES TO LAUNCESTON.

Heathcote Mr C F and Miss

DEPARTURE.

Per s.s. "Persia," Sept. 24.

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Persia" Captain W. H. Haughton, R.N.R., sails to-day for Marseilles and London, with the following passengers :—

Ahmed, Mr Mohd	Knight, Mr E
Allanby, Mr R H	Lakshminarasappa, Mr S H
Ansari, Mr M S	Langrick, Mr H
Austin, Mr J M C	Leslie Leask, Mrs T, child and infant
Benner, Mr H S	Macpherson, Mrs J and infant
Brown, Mr	Marshall, Mr J S
Clark, Miss D H	McBain, Master F and nurse
Clarke, Mrs	McPherson, Mrs S
Cousens, Mr H and Miss	Mookerji, Mr K
Dagenar, Miss	Moore, Mr F W, Mrs and child
Dastoor, Mr R E	Mudge, Miss J L
Davis, Engineer Comdr	Muralilal, Mr
DeMonte, Mr	Murray, Capt and Mrs
Dobb, Mr H C and native servant	Nevill Mr
Doulah, Mr H	O'Maley, Mrs J A
Drew, Mr A S	Paddani, Mr A P
Elliott, Cooper Miss	Pearce, Mr C H
Ewart, Mr J M	Ralph, Mr J
Gilbert, Lt Col C E L	Ray, Mr S K
Gillmon, Mrs J W and child	Read, Mr H M
Goldsmith, Mrs C and infant	Robinson, Mr W
Gupta, Mr N N	Rodgers, Mr P
Hakku, Mr H H	Rodridgues, Mr M A
Henderson, Mrs	Rottenburg, Miss
Hill, Mr and Mrs E B	Roy, Mr B C
Hussain, Mr Akbar	Sen, Mr and Mrs P K
Jones, Lt Col H J	Simon, Fernandes
Kadam Mrs	Stowell, Miss
Kadam, Sub Asst Surgeon K N	Sundersdas, Mr
Kellner, Mr T R	Tickle, Mr
Khan, Mr G Ali	Tindall, Mrs A
Khan, Mr M	Ullanby, Mr R H
Khan, Mr N	Watters, Mr J E
Khare, Mr P D	Watts, Capt Hugh
Kilkelly, Mrs	Williams, Mr H W
Kitchen, Mr A Y W	Wogan Browns, Mrs A J
Laing, Mrs Turner, child and ayah	Yusuf, Mr Mahomed

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having disagreeable smell of most 'Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

BABA MAHARAJ'S ESTATE.

Question of Adoption.

JUDGMENT IN APPEAL.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton delivered judgment in the appeal of Shri Harihar Vasudev Pandit alias Baba Maharaj and others against a decision of Mr. J. L. Thakore, First Class Sub-Judge of Poona, who had decreed the claim of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and others for a declaration that the fourth plaintiff, a minor, was the adopted son of the deceased Baba Maharaj.

The facts of this appeal have already been reported.

The Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, in delivering his judgment, said: The plaintiff prayed for a declaration that the fourth plaintiff, a minor, had been duly adopted by Tai Maharaj, that according to the terms of the will of her husband Baba Maharaj, the first three plaintiffs and the third defendant were entitled to manage on behalf of the said minor the property of Baba Maharaj, until the minor attained majority and that the third defendant, alleged by Tai Maharaj, to have been adopted by her, was not the adopted son of Baba Maharaj and had no right to or interest in his estate. The defendants resisted the claim on several grounds of which the two principal, which have been urged in this appeal, were, first, that the fourth plaintiff had not been duly adopted by Tai Maharaj inasmuch as the alleged adoption had not been completed by the physical acts of giving and receiving, required according to Hindu Law, to create and validate an adoption, and secondly that even if the adoption had taken place it was invalid and not binding on Tai Maharaj, because it had been brought about by the first two plaintiffs, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde by means of coercion and undue influence. These defences to the suit are contained respectively in the 12th and 14th paragraphs of the written statement of Tai Maharaj. She died during the pendency of the suit and her daughter, Shantabai, a minor, was brought on the record as her legal representative. The hearing of this appeal preferred by the third defendant, who claims to have been duly adopted by Tai Maharaj, has occupied eleven days in this Court and the arguments have been full on either side of the questions raised and argued for our decision, two are questions of fact and the rest are questions of law. The two questions of fact are : (1) whether assuming that the adoption of the fourth plaintiff by Tai Maharaj had been completed, as alleged by the plaintiffs, by the physical acts of giving and receiving, that adoption was the result of undue influence exercised over her by the first two plaintiffs, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Ganesh Shri Krishna Khaparde, and (2) whether the alleged adoption of the fourth plaintiff was as a matter of fact completed, as required by Hindu Law, to render it valid, by the corporeal acts of the gift of the boy by his natural father and his acceptance by Tai Maharaj.

His Lordship dealt with the first of these questions because the facts bearing on it were much simpler than those bearing on the other question and as they were practically undisputed. His Lordship said : To grasp the question of undue influence in its true legal bearings, it is necessary to bear in mind the situation of Tai Maharaj and the relation the first two plaintiffs towards her, according to law. After stating the facts, his Lordship said: The question was raised before us by the appellant's counsel, Mr. Jayakar, whether Baba Maharaj was competent to make a will. It was urged that he was not, because the property affected by the will was ancestral and joint, and the will was not valid as against the son subsequently born to a coparcener. It is unnecessary to decide the question of Baba Maharaj's competency to make a will and bind his natural born son, because assuming that the will was valid so far in the events that subsequently happened it, must be held that as a testamentary disposition it ceased to have any binding effect as against his widow Tai Maharaj. When the son was born he became the owner of the property ; when he died his mother, Tai Maharaj, inherited it as his heir, not as heir of her husband under the will. Until she adopted, she was the owner of the property, with a life estate in it; and the executors had no right to interfere with her title, relying on the will. But though the will, as a testamentary disposition, became inoperative, when the son died, and Tai Maharaj succeeded to the property as that son's mother and heir, yet the directions given in it with reference to her power to adopt, remained binding on her. At the outset then the case stands thus :

Tai Maharaj succeeded to the property not as heir to her husband, but as heir to her son. It was for her to decide whether she should adopt or not, and whether by adoption she should divest herself of her ownership. If she chose to adopt that was bound by the restrictions imposed by her husband, to adopt a boy in consultation with the gentlemen whom he had named in his will. Whether that meant that she had only to consult them or that she could not, any boy without their consent it is unnecessary to decide in this case. I will assume in favour of the respondents-plaintiffs, that she could not adopt without their consent. But that did not and could not in law deprive her of the power to make her own choice and to decline to adopt any boy selected against her will by the executors. The power and discretion to select a boy and adopt him was here; they were to advice, guide and consent to its exercise in the favour of a particular boy; but they had no right to force a boy upon her or to get her to adopt that boy under circumstances amounting to undue influence.

His Lordship, after detailing facts, held undue influence proved and said that the first two plaintiffs had arrogated to themselves powers which they had not in law and no amount of good motives and faithful regard for a dead man's wishes and directions could be warrant for fettering the woman's liberties and contracting her rights so as to compel her to bend to their will and illegal authority.

In conclusion, His Lordship held that the fourth plaintiff was not the adopted son of Baba Maharaj, and he held no legal character

16 Breakfast Cups of delicious strengthening Bouillon —a delight for the strong, a godsend for the weak—made from 2 ozs. of Lemco. The rich beef goodness of LEMCO has restored thousands of invalids to robust strength.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The depression off the Orissa Coast has moved slowly to the North West of Balasore, having caused moderately heavy rain its neighbourhood, and may move northward. The rainfall has been nearly general in Eastern Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Konkan. It has been fairly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the north-west of the United Provinces and west of the Central Provinces, while there have been a few falls in Upper Burma, Bengal Proper, Central India West, Mysore, South Madras and the Madras Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Kyaukpyu, Akyab and Silchar, one inch; Cheerapunji, three; Shillong and Balasore, two; Mymensingh, Saugor Island, Calcutta, Ranchi and Purnea, one and a half; Gaya and Hoshangabad, one; Mormugao, two; and Cuddapah, one and a half.

Forecast.—No important change. The Arabian sea mail steamer has experienced normal conditions.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla made in Cts	Byculla made in Cts	Fort Colaba. in Cts	Colaba. in Cts
Previously registered...	67·18	61·04	62·01	54·49
Friday, 23rd Sept.	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	67·18	61·04	62·01	54·49
Same date last year	85·66	80·17	93·13	67·13

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., OUMBALLA HILL
September 22.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corrdg. to date.	Total 1908	Corrdg Total 1909.
Oumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 0·05	In. cts. 62·32	In. cts. 62·97	In. cts. 77·16

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall reports on the G. I. P. Railway upto the week ending Friday, 16th September 1910:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	35	87	Khervadi.....	14	41
Raver	12	80	Nasik	17	76
Nimbhora	17	70	Devlali.....	20	21
Bodwad	21	13	Ghoti	78	17
Varangaon	21	60	Igigi	21	27
Bhadli	25	50	Mohol	19	0
Jalgaon	23	4	Madha	22	40
Shirsoli	29	6	Barsi Junction ...	19	98
Mhaswad	23	6	Kem.....	13	31
Maheji.....	30	47	Jeur	14	26
Pachora	22	85	Pomalvadi	13	80
Kajgaon	18	10	Diksal	22	40
Rajmane	28	10	Dhond	16	29
Chalisgaon	23	18	Talegaon	28	15
Naydongri	20	40	Lonavla	120	62
Nandgaon	24	50	Neral	101	84
Manmad	20	88	Kasara	32	23
Lasalgaon	17	0			

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Sanbire (21st Sept)	90·6	75·6	...	...
Jask	90·3	81·3	...	...
Muskat	96·8	81·6	...	...
Mahim	98·8	79·0	...	1·61
Sawaiped	96·4	67·9	...	...
Lahore	100·4	71·2	...	11·32
Sirsa	99·3	78·1	...	7·79
Ambala	93·5	74·0	...	26·39
Delhi	93·2	77·2	...	20·63
Agra	95·0	76·5	...	19·21
Mainpuri	91·2	76·0	...	18·04
Jhansi	92·5	77·5	...	27·92
Cawnpore	87·2	74·0	...	25·78
Allahabad	88·6	75·5	...	25·12
Jaconabad	93·1	75·8	...	2·36
Karachi	85·0	77·0	...	12·16
Ajmer	88·9	75·7	...	16·08
Jaipur	95·2	73·1	...	13·65
Kotah	90·0	79·1	...	25·56
Bhuj	91·6	72·5	...	20·42
Dwarka	85·3	77·2	0·05	13·72
Veraval	84·1	76·9	0·21	14·65
Rajkot	90·0	70·0	..	31·39
Jamnagar Para	91·1	74·0	...	24·15
Surat	88·6	76·1	...	33·97
Ahmedabad	94·6	76·7	...	23·72
Deesa	91·8	72·9	...	23·23
Neemuch	89·0	69·3	...	29·27
Indore	83·1	71·1	0·10	19·89
Jubbulpore	86·3	71·8	0·74	42·58
Sangor	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	87·6	72·4	0·95	49·47
Khandwa	86·2	72·6	0·38	21·33
Akola	85·7	72·6	...	20·97
Amraoti	85·3	72·8	0·09	35·10
Nagpur	88·1	73·8	0·51	50·31
Chanda	86·6	76·0	...	43·79
Raipur	87·7	77·1	...	55·93
Bombay	82·4	76·4	...	54·49
Satnagiri	83·2	74·4	0·53	76·12
Marmagao	81·5	73·2	1·82	77·45
Karwar	82·3	73·0	0·55	104·28
Malegaon	83·9	70·1	0·05	23·54
Ahmednagar	81·4	67·5	...	29·89
Poona	85·0	67·8	0·03	22·91
Sholapur	83·8	71·9	0·03	21·35
Bijapur	82·7	72·2	0·3	16·90
Belgaum	79·3	66·1	...	33·35
Aurangabad	81·2	70·2	0·01	23·26
Nizamabad (India)	85·9	74·7	0·11	37·01
Hyderabad	84·8	73·2	0·08	18·96
Mangalore	79·9	69·8	0·62	101·07
Calicut	81·3	75·1	...	71·5
Cochin	82·7	75·3	...	70·74
Colombo	85·5	76·5	0·03	14·91
Masulipatam	89·8	78·2	...	28·27
Bellary	86·0	73·3	...	12·93
Cuddapah	89·2	75·0	...	34·32
Madras	93·0	73·0	...	18·00
Bangalore	81·8	65·3	0·01	27·71
Coimbatore	85·4	71·3	...	5·97
Trichinopoly	96·6	77·3	...	14·36
Negapatam	95·0	79·0	...	1·05

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 23rd September was 29·826 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inch and this will be higher and lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 ft. it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in form those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 23rd September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Moderate cloud persists in the north and south-east only. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in the eastern half; night temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded in Lower Sind and south Rajputana. Humidity is above normal in Upper Sind and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect during day at Jacobabad.

Gujarat and Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0·50" and Veraval 0·21" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0·74," Hoshangabad 0·05", Khandwa 0·38" and Nagpur 0·51". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air has become generally damper than usual. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri registered 0·53", Mormugao 1·82" and Karwar 0·55". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0·11" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Hyderabad and normal in other places. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall though diminished in quantity has been nearly general on the West Coast and in the Central Provinces. Local rain has been reported from north Hyderabad and the south Kathiawar Coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast and in the Central Provinces. Local rain is probable in the south Bombay Deccan, Kathiawar and south Gujarat. A few showers may occur in Hyderabad and Mysore.

P. and O. mail steamer report.—s s "Arabia" which left Aden at night on the 18th experienced up to Longitude 53 ○ Light variable wind and cloudy towards the latter portion; thence to Longitude 58 ○ E moderate south-west wind and sea; thence to Longitude 63 ○ E fresh south-west wind and sea; thence to Longitude 69 ○ F moderate south-west to west-south west wind and sea; thence to her arrival in port this morning light variable wind. No rain was experienced during the voyage.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 25TH SEPT, 1910.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
Hymns.—282—201—322—324.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants.
Hymns.—168—184—447.
Collections for Organ Fund.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(The Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday (St. Michael and all Angels)
8-30 a.m.—Matins, Daily.
6 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena, Friday.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Choir and Organ.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.
(Malabar Hill).

11-15 a.m.—Matins.
11-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANDRA.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Address.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—116.
Hymns.—193—306—351.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Worshipping in the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.—Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service: Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
(Rev. Alex S. Crichton.)
Hymns.—175, 429, 249.
Psalm.—1.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher: Rev P Eykyn.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher: Rev. S. W. Kemble, S. P. G.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion St. Michael and all Angels (Thursday.)

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. Owen Jenkins B. Sc.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins B. Sc.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BUSY PARIS.

Apparently a desert with no more movement in the dress world than if no such thing as Fashion ever existed, writes a Paris correspondent yet Paris in reality is now at its busiest and most interesting moment. In the ateliers of the Rue de la Paix heads and pencils are busy shaping new designs, and mannequins in statuesque immobility stand patiently hour after hour while the effects of new cuts, new draperies, new trimmings and new materials are judged for acceptance or dismissal. It is just at this particular time that decisions are arrived at which fix for good and all the winter fashions. And winter, however spring may try to jostle her out of the distinction is the great season of the year. In three weeks' or a month's time authoritative models will have gone forth. One shall know for a fact whether the hobble skirt has been killed by ridicule or over popularity, whether the large hat will continue to obscure all views, and whether the heels of the shoes shall continue to advance towards the toes or take a move for normality. In a word, one shall know many things on which one can at present only speculate. Meanwhile, for any fresh items of dress news, we must take a look at the gowns and their auxiliaries which are being sent to Trouville, Aix les Bains, Vichy, and the many other resorts which have got a "cachet" for the smartness and exclusiveness which come from exorbitant prices and "cures" which have received the sanction of Royal patients.

A SUDDEN FANCY.

The most arresting dress note to be found in these up-to-date circles is the sudden ness with which black velvet has usurped the place of black satin as a decoration and accessory of the costume. Only yesterday it was black satin which gave the essential sombre touch to our gowns and our hats. To-day, black velvet has assumed the 'role.' Black velvet folds, black velvet belts, black velvet sashes, black velvet bows—no gown, be it flimsy as a cobweb or solid as our grandmothers' best church-going mantle, is without a trimming of black velvet. The most favourite and extinguishing use of black velvet is in the form of the "Geisha" sash.

BLACK VELVET ON HATS.

On hats it is seen as bordering for the large 'cloches' of white straw or the enormous hats of lace. It is also used as a huge bow with drooping ends in conjunction with muslin roses in very pale colours. Even the sunshades have not escaped; they are all decorated either with rows of black velvet in graduated sizes or with large bows, or 'chous,' having long ends. They look very smart.

A TYPICAL COSTUME.

Here is a typical costume of the moment seen in the park at Vichy, and described by one who was struck by its elegant simplicity amidst all the gowns of the smartest-dressed circle in Europe. The gown, made in Princess style, had wide pleats reaching from the shoulders, both back and front, in broad panels to the feet. It was of white Tussore, and a narrow "tablier," or rather stole, of fine embroidery made the centre of the panels. The short sleeves were also embroidered; a broad belt of folded black velvet, fastened at the side with a "chou," broke the line at the waist. The hat which accompanied this gown was in white straw, turned up rather sharply at one side. A scarf arrangement of black velvet, which was brought over this up-turned side, was caught under the rim at the back in an immense "chou," and two long ends of the velvet fell over the shoulders. A parasol of white chiffon had two bows of black velvet. The necks of the gowns continue to be worn lower than ever, and the sleeves are all cut off just at the elbow. High transparent collars and undersleeves are still permissible; but it is more "chic" to do without them.

COURT MARTIAL OF LIEUT. SUTOR.

A Court-Martial was held at Tynemouth yesterday for the hearing of the charge against Lieut Sutor, Royal Garrison Art. of having published, without special authority a pamphlet animadverting on the Army.

At the outset Lieut. Sutor protested against what he regarded as an attempt to tie the hands of the court-martial. He read a letter received from the Judge-Advocate-General stating that evidence as to the merits of his pamphlet would be irrelevant.

The Court was cleared for twenty minutes while consultation took place on the point. Lieut. Sutor was then informed that the Court had overruled his plea, but he could make his protest later on.

Lieut.-Col. Macmahon, in command at Tynemouth, was interrogated by Lieut. Sutor as to whether he was satisfied that everything was done by the Army Council to make it clear that there had been no foundation for a charge against Lieut. Sutor relating to some inquiries he made as to whether examination papers could be procured by bribery, which was investigated by a court of inquiry at Aldershot.

The colonel would say no more than that Lieut. Sutor's being back at duty was evidence that he had been exonerated, but it did not prove that there was no foundation for the charge.

General Altham was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Lieut. Sutor, who wanted to get an admission from the general that he did regard Lieut Sutor as having had his honour impugned by the court of inquiry, but he did not succeed.

Lieutenant Sutor fairly lost his temper once when asked to speak slowly that the official shorthand writer could take down all he said, and burst out:—The shorthand writer is hopeless. The shorthand writer said he was doing his best.

When the hearing was resumed in the afternoon General Altham wore his plumed hat while giving evidence, and the almost feverish keenness and spare features of Lieut. Sutor were curiously contrasted with the square-jawed reticence and deliberation of the the general, with his eyeglass, sword, decorations and plumes. The general made a long statement, and answered hundreds of questions conveying the general impression that he did not prevent Lieut. Sutor becoming a Territorial adjutant because he had formed an opinion hostile to him upon what he knew of the proceedings at Aldershot.

General Bullock showed the accused the utmost consideration, and seconded him in pressing General Altham, but rejected a protest by Lieut. Sutor against General Altham's previous answers being read over to him. The harassed generals once made a verbal slip and spoke of 'Lieut. Stupor" instead of "Sutor," and one of the subalterns smiled and dropped his eyeglass.

Lieut. Sutor applied for leave to read Sergt.-Major Simpson's evidence at the court of inquiry. The court was cleared, and in fifteen minutes decided that this evidence should be produced, if at all during the defence of the accused.

Lieut. Sutor made it clear that his appointment as adjutant had been actually made, and was cancelled because he had no signalling certificate. The officers appointed adjutant in his place had not a signalling certificate, but was required to obtain one within six months.

General Altham admitted that a report was made from personal observation by an officer who had met Lieut. Sutor at mess that his look and manner were unusual, and that it was desirable in Lieut. Sutor's interests that a medical opinion as to his sanity should be taken.

At this stage the inquiry was adjourned.

Invited to outline his defence before the Court adjourned, Lieut. Sutor said he wanted to prove the statements in the pamphlet, and would begin by calling Mr. Haldane, if the Court would allow him. The Court said it would decide these points in the morning.

Lieut. J. H. Orton has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with the rank of commander to date Sept. 7.

The following appointments were made at the Admiralty yesterday:—"Captains"—The Hon. H. L. A. Hood, to the "Racer", and for command of the Royal Naval College, Osborne, to date Oct. 5; A. H. Christian, to the "Temeraire", and A. L. Daff, to the "Victory" and as commodore second class, for command of the Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth, to date Oct. 25; A. Gordon Smith, to the "Endymion" to date Oct. 4.

"Commander"—H. E. Grace to the President, additional as assistant to the director of Naval Ordnance, to date September. 12.

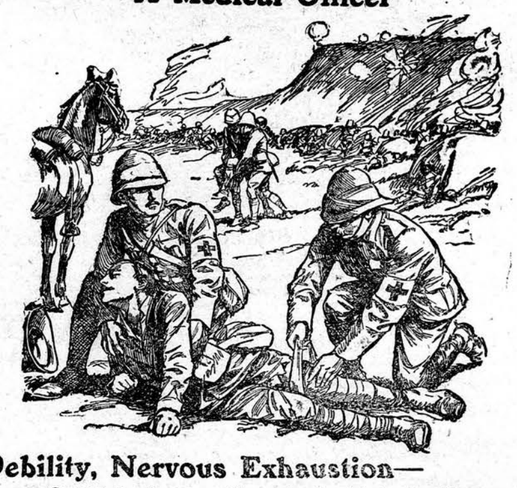
Staff Surgeon—J. G. Wallis, to the Glasgow on commissioning undated.

Surgeons—W. L. Hawkins, to the Royal Marine Division Portsmouth and N. S. Meiklejohn to the Victory additional to date Sept 10: P D M Campbell to the Juno on reducing undated.

Captain—H R Twiss Royal Marine Art to the Agamemnon, and A P Grattan Royal Marine Light Inf to the Magnificent, reappointed on recommissioning to date Sept 26.

Lieutenants Royal Marine Light Inf—E J Hughes to the Agamemnon and E Bamford to the Magnificent reappointed on recommissioning to date Sept 26

A Medical Officer



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SPORTING NEWS.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Gordon Highlanders vs. King's Liverpool Regiment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

In the third round of the Durand Football Tournament to-day, the Gordon Highlanders again met the King's Liverpool Regiment. The draw between these two teams was played off this afternoon when, despite the threatening weather, a fairly large gathering of spectators turned out. Within a couple of minutes of the start the Liverpools obtained their first corner which proved futile. Some give-and-take play followed in which the Gordons had a slight lead, improving their position by obtaining a corner which was beautifully centred and all but found the net, the Liverpool custodian slipping at this critical moment when the centre back, coming to his rescue, saved. The Liverpools then became aggressive and a combined rush down by their forwards looked like scoring. Several attempts at goal, however, narrowly missed. The game was very even at this stage save that the Gordons obtained their second corner which did not improve their position. The first half thus ended with a clean sheet.

In the second half the Gordons forced the play and for the first few minutes kept up a strong attack on the Liverpool goal, shot after shot being sent in which the Liverpool custodian disposed of in a marvelous manner and certainly deserved much credit. Fast and exciting play ensued, both the teams having a fair share alike in defence and attack, the Gordons having a slight lead but the defensive tactics of the Liverpools averted many a dangerous shot. The Liverpools afterwards obtained a corner and from this their centre forward sent in a shot which the Gordon custodian failed to save, thus securing their first and only goal. The whistle now sounded for call of time, the game ending in a win for the Liverpools by one goal to love.

The Gordons had slightly the better of the play in both halves, but two of their men got disabled in the second half.

In the printing which followed the Kings Royal Rifles beat the Durhams and the Telegraphs beat the North Staffords.

Royal Scots vs. H. L. Infantry.

The second game was between the Royal Scots and Highland Light Infantry. From the start the game was for the greater part confined to the H L I territory and things looked dangerous when the pressure was relieved by the backs. The Scots forwards, however, by pretty combination and passing soon managed back the leather when from a pass by the right wing to the centre forward who rushing it down unopposed sent in a shot which was beyond saving, the Scots thus leading by one goal. On the ball being centred the quartette of the H L I rushed down and a shot by the centre forward narrowly missed scoring. Play for the most part was now confined to midfield, the forwards of the Scots then got possession again and kept up an attack which the defence of the H L I averted. Nothing further of note happened and the Royal Scots were leading by one goal to love when the whistle blew for the first half.

In the second half for the first fifteen minutes the game was very evenly contested, both the goals being visited in turn and neither of them being able to improve on their position. After this the Royal Scots started pressing and after a good bout of passing their centre forward sent a shot which found the net, thus securing their second goal. It looked as if a third goal was in store for them when their right winger, a beauty, but the H. L. I. custodian saved. Play now was for the most part confined to the H.L.I territory, but a corner obtained by the Scots proved abortive on the call of time. The Scots were two goals to love.

FLOWER AND FRUIT SHOW IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

Annual flower, fruit and vegetable show of the Agricultural Society of Western India was opened this evening by His Excellency Sir George Clarke.

There was a large gathering present at this year's exhibition which was specially notable for its fine displays of flowers, geraniums chryanthemums, dhalias and annuals being in great profusion owing to the excellent monsoon we have been experiencing in these parts. There was an average class of roses owing to the lainess of the season.

Mrs. Hormusjee, His Highness the Aga Khan, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Khandwani, Mr. Pustu, Hon Mr. Sharp, Lieut Col Jackson were among the principal prize winners. Miss Moxon received a prize among ladies for the best decorated dinner table, Mrs Dyson and Mrs. M. Kennedy being second and third. Miss Cullen gained a prize for the best decorated bicycle. Miss Wiseman's vase of cut flowers was adjudged the best while Mrs Dyson secured first honours for the best basket of flowers arranged by a lady.

This year's show was varied by the exhibition of silk spinning from cocoons on to a special spindled invented at the Pusa Institute. This part of the show excited considerable amount of interest being novel to these parts. The Show of fruits and vegetables was also specially good.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

Handicaps for To-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

Handicaps for the sixth event of the Calcutta Monsoon race. Second meeting, fourth day (to-morrow) are :—

FAREWELL HURDLE PLATE.—About 1 1-2 miles over 6 flights. Highland Fling 12-7. Maiscnette 12-4, Tommy Daw 12-2, Haloya 10-8, Solace 10-6. Countenance 9-11, Wake Up 9-7, Blix 9-3, Comrimil 9-3 and Master John 9-0.

RUGBY FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 23.

In the final of the Gloucester Rugby Tournament, Customs beat Calcutta Police by eleven points to nil or two goals and a try to nil. Mrs. Manders presented the Junior League trophy and the Gloster's Cup to Mr. Nind of the Customs amidst cheers.

FOOTBALL.

Bombay Rovers Tournament.

Owing to a rearrangement of dates, there was no match on Friday evening in connection with the above Tournament. However, so as Ticket Holders would not be disappointed, a friendly game was arranged between the Lincoln Regiment and the Khan Saheb's team, the former winning by one goal to nil.

During the interval of the match, the usual sprinting contest took place, teams representing the Leicesters and the Glosters competing, the latter being victorious by nine points to six.

At St. Stephen's Church, Gloucester Road, on Sept. 7. Mr. Courtenay Latimer, ICS (Political Department), was married to Miss Primrose Aikman, youngest daughter of Tir Robert Aikman, late Judge of the High Court, Allahabad, and of Lady Aikman, Bishop Clifford performed the ceremony. Tir Robert Aikman gave the bride away. Master Victor Campbell and Miss Irene Campbell were trainbearers, and Miss Margaret Aikman, Miss Mary Ram. say Smith, and the Misses Mason bridesmaids. Mr. Walter Latimer was best man to his brother.

SIRHIND BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

Light Weight, Second Round :—Corpl Fisher, Royal Welsh Fusiliers vs Pte Sly, Middlesex Regiment. Fisher held the Upper hand throughout, Sly being badly punished, especially in the third round when the referee stopped the fight and awarded it to Fisher.

Pte Steward, Black Watch vs Pte Wilson, 10th Hussars. Three rounds of hard, slogging devoid of science, brought about no definite result, the verdict eventually going to Stewart after an extra round.

Pte Tee, 10th Hussars vs Pte Hurley, South Wales Borderers Tee, retired after the second round.

Pte O Loughlin, Leinster Regiment vs Corpl Harvey, Royal Berkshire Regiment. Harvey was knocked out into in the first round.

Pte Walsh, Royal Irish Regiment vs Pte Walsh, Leinster Regiment. The Leinster man was far superior in ring craft and holding commanding lead won easily on points.

Gunner Smallman, M B R G A vs Pte Ryan, King's Regiment, Ryan was out pointed from start to finish. Ryan winning on points.

Pte, Mccenn, Royal Dragoons vs Pte Jones, South Wales Borderers. Jones won easily on points.

Cpl. Reynolds, Connaught Rangers vs. Pte Norman, South Wales Borderers. Norman was cautioned for holding at the start, and eventually won on points.

Feather Weights:—Pte. Austin, York and Lancaster Regiment vs. Cpl Sheilds, King's Own Regiment. Sheilds was sent the boards four times in the first round, time coming to his rescue, after which he wisely gave up the fight.

Pte. Webster, Black Watch vs Pte. Blake, Middlesex Regt. There was not much to choose between the two in the first two rounds, but Blake secured a commanding lead in the final round and won on points.

Cpl. Roys, 10th Hussars vs. Pte. Hirst West Riding Regiment. Hirst was knocked out early the first round.

Pte. Allan, West Riding Regiment vs. Pte. Kane, Royal Munster Fusiliers. The Bout was awarded to Kane, Allan being absent.

Sergeant Rees, Simla Volunteers, scratched to Pte. Mckenna, Seaforth Highlanders.

4TH SESSION.

Pte Joolten scratched to Sergt. Ricketts, both of the Middlesex Regt.

Pte Simmonds, Royal Welsh Fusiliers versus Pte Callaghan Connaught Rangers. Simmonds won on points.

Gunner Trivett, No. 9 M B R G A versus Pte Hall, Royal Berkshire Regt. Hall hurt his wrist and gave Trivett the fight.

Gunner Johnson, 7th Ammunition Column RFA, versus Sergt Sinker, King's Own Regt.—The Gunner came in for good deal of punishment, Sinker winning on points.

Gunner Evans, W Battery, R H A vs Shoeing Smith Rearden, Royal Dragoons. The latter scratched.

Sergt Arthur, Inniskilling Dragoons vs Pte Mann, King's Royal Dragoons. Arthur was giving away twenty pounds and won on points.

L Corpl Price, South Wales Borderers vs Pte Dilaney, Leinster Regt. Price gave up in the first round.

Shoeing Smith Ryan, 10th Royal Hussars vs Pte Clark. King's Regt Ryan won on points.

Feather Weights, 2nd round :—Pte Dobbins, Leinsters vs Sergt Drummer Gibbon the King's Regt. A hard hitting fight, Gibbons winning on points.

Pte Cook, Connaught Rangers vs Pte Paxton, Middlesex. Paxton was knocked out in the second round.

Light weights, 2nd round :—Pte Dalton, Royal Irish Regt vs L Corp Gahin, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Dalton scratched.

Pte Mc Entee, Connaught Rangers vs Pte King, the King's Regt. Both were disqualified for wrestling.

L Corpl Brown, Black Watch vs Pte Hughes, Middlesex Regt.—Brown knocked his man out in the second round.

Pte Davey, Seaforth Highlanders vs Pte Alford, King's Dragoon Guard. Alford was counted out in the first round.

Pte Macmekin, Inniskilling Dragoon vs Pte Saunders, Northumberland Fusiliers.—Saunders won a good fight on points.

Pte Odes, Connaught Rangers vs Gunner Shaw No. 9 M B R G A Odes won on points.

Pte Annison, Middlesex Regt vs Pte Parker, King's Regt. A hard hitting match Annison sent his man down twice and outed him.

Pte Greake, East Yorkshire Regt vs Pte Retson, Black Watch, Retson won on points.

Boys' Competition, 1st round.—Franklin vs Johnson, both of Connaught Rangers Franklin won on points, the looser sticking to his man well.

Middle Weights, 2nd Round.

L Corpl Biddle, Royal Berks vs Pte Grant, Seaforth Highlanders, Biddle gave in at the end of the first round.

L Corpl Sandford, South Wales Borderers vs Pte Vain B Watcha. Bain knocks his man out in the first round.

Pte Ayrton, Middlesex Regt vs Pte Arnold, South Wales Borderers. Fight was stopped in the third round in favour of Arnold.

Pte Weston, Inniskillins Dragoons vs Pte Ward, Connaught Regt. The fight stopped, in the first was round in favour of Ward.

L Corpl Watts, Innis Dragoons vs Pte Bradley, Northumberlands Fusiliers. Watts won a good fight on points.

Pte Powell, Royal Wales Fusiliers vs L Corpl Fyfe, Middlesex Regt. Fyfe was counted out in the third round.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived before the above fight.

Pte Retson scratched to Pte Blythe, both of B Watch

Pte War, Worcester Regt scratched to Corpl Jaggard, Innis.

Officers Middle Weights.—1st round.

Lieut Edward's Royal Dragoons, vs Lieut Talbot King's Regt. Talbot won a good fight on points. Lieut Alexander. King's Dragoon Guards vs Lieut Tweedy, B Watch. Alexander won after an extra round both exhausted.

Officers Light Weight—First, round.

Lt Blair, Royal Welsh Fusiliers vs. Lt Scott Tucker, Kings Regt. Good fight. Extra round was ordered when Blair won on points.

Lt Hart, Northumberland Fusiliers, vs. Lt Walsh, Connaught Rangers. Walsh won on points.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief watched the fight.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram has been sent from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India :—

Good rain during week parts East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Savantvadi, Kolhapur, moderate Kolaba, Nasik, Bijapur, Dharwar, slight other districts of Presidency proper, Thar and Parkar. More needed parts Gujarat, Konkan, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Palanpur, Cutch, Thar and Parkar. Standing crops suffering for want of moisture Cutch, slightly damaged rats parts Karachi, insects Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, grasshoppers Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, generally good elsewhere. Kharif harvesting commenced Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Nasik, Baroda, Savantvadi. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Broach, Deccan. Rabi sowing in progress parts Broach, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum Baroda. Cotton sowing in progress parts Bijapur, Dharwar, Kolhapur. Fodder, supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock deficient Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation generally adequate. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Hyderabad. Ahmedabad, Kaira, East Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 27 to 41, Konkan 13 to 29, Karnatak 10 to 35 per cent. less than normal, Gujarat 6 per cent. more than normal to 26 per cent less, Deccan 5 per cent more to 20 per cent less.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR GAME PRESERVATION.

This Congress was formally open in Vienna on September 5. In the third section a message was read from King George to Mr. Selous, the British delegate, urging the desirability of making international provision for the preservation of migratory game birds, especially woodcock and quail. A resolution in the sense of his Majesty's message was adopted by the section.

At the sitting of Sept 6 it was decided that, as the chief object of the present Congress is the protection of wild birds and game in Europe, the next Congress, which is to meet three years hence, shall be devoted chiefly to the preservation of game outside Europe. It was also resolved to recommend the adoption in various Continental States of legislation for the protection of eagles similar to that existing in England. The text of the resolution, adopted on the motion of Count Julian Clary, for the protection of migratory birds, particularly quail, woodcock, snipe, wild duck, and wild geese, is as follows :—

"The Second International Congress recognises the desirability that quail shooting should be closed in all States at a season as near as possible to the time when these birds migrate from Europe, and that during the close season all trade in and transport of quail should be forbidden. The Congress further recognises it to be desirable that an international convention should suppress all shooting of woodcock between February 1 and October 1, and that in all countries signatory of the convention the sale, purchase, transport, and transit of woodcock should be forbidden from Feb 1 onwards. The Congress recognises it to be desirable that an international conference should meet as early as possible to discuss and settle the text of an international convention, in order that effective protection may be assured to migratory game birds by the adoption of equivalent measures in all countries. This international convention would then be laid before the various Governments for their ratification and adhesion."

SHAKSPERE IN A TRUST?

From Prof. Charles William Wallace writes of "Shakspere and the Blackfriars" in September Century. He says:

In Keysar's suit against the Burbage-Shakspere Company, he made the sensational charge that they had organized all the private theatres of London into a trust, to his great loss and hindrance. The defendants marvelled at the charge, and said that if they had done such, they would have been not only malicious, as accused but also malicious fooles." Then they proceeded to show why. There were only three private theatres in London, they said, the Blackfriars, then in thier hands the Whitefriars, in the possession of Keysar, Philip Rossiter and others, and another near St. Paul's cathedral, under the management of Edward Pierce. Few people know that plays in England, Germany, Italy and France were fostered for religious purposes by the church centuries before they were taken up as a separate secular business. Moreover, few visitors to St. Paul's cathedral in London realize that that church during Elizabeth's reign, and the first years of the reign of James I., set aside one of its adjacent buildings for use as a secular theatre. Its little stage was famous, and the company of choir boys as actors presented many of the great plays of Shakespeare's time. They acted from about 1593 to 1608 under the management of Edward Pierce, their great master in music, who as church almoner, once more another set of new documents in this court informs us had business control of these adjacent buildings owned by the church.

It has always been a mystery when and why the St. Paul's boys ceased to act plays. Many have supposed it was on account of the growing sentiment of puritanism. But we have here the solution presented in solid facts, far remote from sentiment or religious fervor. Mere sordid money did it. If it was not wholly true, as Keysar charged, that Shakspere's company bought off this church theatre to quit business there was yet something in it as they had to admit.

WOMAN'S CONVOY CORPS.

The Woman's Sick and Wounded Convoy Corps from Westminsters are training under canvas at Studland, Dorset, this being their first experience of camp life as a unit. Of the corps' total strength of about fifty, thirty-five are in camp and near them are encamped ten members of the staff of the Royal Army Medical Corps under Captain Langford Lloyd. Mrs St Clair Stobart is the organising commandant and Miss Temperley, senior officer of the Corps, whose uniform is a Norfolk jacket skirt and helmet of blueish grey. The training begins daily at six o'clock. The object the corps is to act in case of war at home in conjunction with the Territorial Forces as the link between the field ambulances and clearance hospitals and the stationary hospitals established at the base. Elementary military drill is taught for the sake of ensuring discipline and efficiency, and the members also learn stretcher drill, &c., nursing and cookery for the sick, physiology and anatomy. They are taught to ride, but they are not a mounted corps. It is intended eventually to have a three years' course and to grant a certificate of efficiency at the end of each year's training. The corps are authorised to form detachments for the British Red Cross Society and they have already formed two detachments in London.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN LIMERICK.

The "Limerick Leader" of Sept. 2, says :—"The Limerick ring was last night the scene of some disturbance. Some of those who occupied the front seats cheered vociferously the exhibition of pictures of the Duke of Connaught and the English Boy Scouts. This drew a volley of hissing and hooting from the back of the hall, which was continued for sometime; and when the living pictures of King George V. were thrown on the screen missiles were thrown at them. One of these struck the screen and left a large blotch upon it, which interfered with the clearness of succeeding exhibitions."

Are you easily tired? Is your work a burden? Do you often feel weak and faint? Is your appetite poor? Are you easily discouraged? If so, your nervous system is weakened, your blood is impure, and serious illness is not far away.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

was made for just such cases. When the blood is impure the whole nervous system becomes poisoned. It is impossible to throw off that terrible feeling of depression, and there is no ambition to work. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood, and life will again be worth living.

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Be sure you get "Ayer's."

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Sept. 6.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff—Capt A I Earl Percy Grenadier Guards, to be aide-de-camp extra to the Right Hon Earl Grey, G C M G, G C V O, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada Aug 31.

Establishments.

Ordnance Board—Col A H P Turner, from a member, to be vice-president, vice Major-Gen R A Montgomery C V O, C B placed on retired pay Sept 7.

Cavalry.

20th Hussars—Capt J S Cawley is seconded for service on the Staff Aug, 8.

21st Empress of India's Lancers—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col P A Kenna V C, D S O, aide-de-camp to the King, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the Half-pay List Major R N Smyth, D S O, to be lieutenant-colonel; Capt O W Brinton to be major Sept 7.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Art—Second Lieut P E Floyd, from Unattached List, Territorial Force University candidate, to be second lieutenant dated July 23, 1910 and to take precedence next below J A Ritter but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept 7.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Col M A Boyd, on completion of five years service as regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major and Brevet Col H C Nanton to be lieutenant-colonel Sept 5.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Capt I G Sewell is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Aug 20 Qrmr and Honorary Capt J Warrener retires on retired pay Sept 7.

The Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut R C Moore is seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps Aug 13.

The Worcestershire Regt—Supernumerary Lieut P C Grey is restored to the establishment May 18.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Capt F W Radcliffe is seconded for service on the Staff June 23.

The Oxfordshire and Buckingamshire Light Inf—Lieut J E Osborne resigns his commission Sept 7.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Supernumerary Capt W H Abell is restored to the Establishment Sept 1.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Major S S Sclarks retires on retired pay; Capt G C M Sorel-Cameron to be major Sept 7.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Grace E Stewart, staff nurse, resigns her appointment Sept. 7.

Memoranda.

Major-Gen R A Montgomery, C V O C B is placed on retired pay Sept. 7 The undermentioned brevet colonels, Half-pay List to be colonels :—M A Boyd Sept 5 P A Kenna, V D S O aide-de-camp to the King Sept 7 Major and Brevet Lieut-Col S C F Jackson D S O the Hampshire Regt to be brevet colonel; Major H J W Farrell-Palliser, Half-pay List retires on retired pay Sept 7 The undermentioned captain are granted the temporary rank of major while employed with West African Frontier Force : J B Orr D S O Norfolk Regt May 4 G P Newstead Suffolk Regt Aug 17 Lieut N B Robertson R A is granted the local rank of captain while employed with the West African Frontier Force July 19 Qrmr and Honorary Lieut E Sutton the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt is granted the honorary rank of captain Sept 5.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieut E E de Satge resigns his commission Sept 7.

Admiralty, September 5.

The seniority of Engineer Lieutenant Reginald Henry Goodyear has been postdated to the 1st September, 1902.

The undermentioned Chief Gunners have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet :—Arthur Bruce Nesling, Frederick Hamblin. Dated 3rd September.

Admiralty, September 6.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of the 28th March, 1903 —

Lieutenant Edward Duffett has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 3rd September.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Edward Joseph English has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 21st August; Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Webber Belt has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 24th August, Senior Engineer Robert Gastre Mitchell has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Retired Chief Engineer, Dated 16th August.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, viz :—Richard Frederic Woods. Dated 18th October, 1909. Elias Romlin Pilsher. Dated 1st April, Arthur Tillotson Brown. Dated 12th August, Edward Tibbits. Dated 3rd September. Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Aenas Lionel Acton Mackintosh has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant Dated 1st July, 1908.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants to be Sub-Lieutenants, viz :—George Spencer, Dated 25th August, John Leslie Marshall, Dated 3rd September.

Admiralty, September 7.

In accordance with the provisions of Order, in Council of 29th June, 1895. Lieutenant John Henry Orton has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

War Office, Whitehall, September 9.

Regular Forces.

Cavalry.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Lieutenant William E. P. Cairnes, from the Half-pay List, to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment, with precedence next below J. N. S. Blacklock Dated 10th September.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Corlis St L G Hawkes to be Major, vice J McC Maxwell, promoted. Dated 20th July.

The undermentioned Captains are seconded :—Charles C Armitage, for service on the Staff. Dated 27th July; Francis R Sedwick, for service under the Canadian Government. Dated 11th August; Lieutenant Ralph Longstaff to be Captain, vice M C Dobson. Dated 27th July.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Lieutenants are restored to the establishment :—Charles F U Meek, vice G T Hamilton. Dated 26th July; William A Clayton, vice H K Eddler, seconded. Dated 29th July. Percival J B Heelas, vice L C T Milman seconded. Dated 2nd August.

The undermentioned officers to be Adjutants :—Lieutenant George T Hamilton, vice Captain A G R C Harris, seconded. Dated 15th July. Captain Montagu C Dobson, vice C C Armitage. Dated 27th July. Lieutenant John C Welch, vice T F Stallard, promoted. Dated 20th August.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Anglin H W Haywood is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Dated 31st August.

Lieutenant Edmund M Bosanquet is placed temporarily on the half pay List on account of ill-health Dated 10th September.

Lieutenant William H McGowan is seconded for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery Dated 17th July. Supernumerary Second Lieutenant Herbert E Fooks is restored to the establishment, vice Lieutenant E C Brown, transferred to the Indian Army. Dated 8th August.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regiment, Captain John M Colchester-Wemyes, from The Cameronian Scottish Rifles, to be Captain, vice J F S Gordon, who exchanges. Dated 10th September.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) Captain and Brevet Major Henry A Walker to be Major, vice T P England, promoted. Dated 3rd September.

Second Lieutenant Osbert Stephen Cooper, from Unattached List, Territorial Force (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant, vice H H Hebden, seconded. Dated 2nd October, 1909, and to take precedence next below P K Pinching but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 10th September.

Sergeant-Major Frederick Clements Cross to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Captain J Warner, retired, Dated 10th September.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Lieutenant Borlase E W Childs, from The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be Captain, vice W H Waits, promoted. Dated 10th September.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles, Captain John F F Gordon, from The Royal Scots Lothian Regiment to be Captain, vice J M Colchester-Wemyss, who exchanges Dated 10th September.

The Border Regiment, Lieutenant Basil O Palmer to be Captain, M E Caspean, retired Dated 23rd July

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Birkshire Regiment, The promotion to the rank of Captain.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Reverend William S Randall, B A, Chaplain to the Forces First Class is placed on retired ed Dated 9th September.

Army Schools.

The undermentioned Inspectors of Army Schools and Honorary Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 9th September. William Walker Frederick Chandler.

GERMAN NAVY LEAGUES BOAST.

More Docks than Britain.

Berlin, Sept 9.

The official "North German Gazette" to-night gives prominence to a "bulletin" of the German Navy League proudly proclaiming German superiority over the other Naval Powers, and Great Britain in particular, in the number of docks she possesses capable of accommodating warships of Dreadnought proportions.

Germany states the bulletin, relatively leads in this department of naval activity, the importance of which, considerable enough in time of peace, is of extraordinary magnitude in case of war.

The German Navy possesses five complete dry docks capable of taking the largest vessels—two at Kiel and there at Wilhelmshaven. A floating dock of a capacity of 40,000 tons is under construction at the Howaldi works at Kiel. In addition to these Admiralty docks there are the privately owned "Kaiser Dock" at Bremerhaven, and the Blohn and Voss 55.000 ton floating dock at Hamburg. There are also under constuction a second dock at Bremerhaven and a 35,000-ton floating deck at the new Vulean Works at Hamburg.

The British Navy possesses in home waters only one single war harbour with adequate docking facilities for Dreadnoughts—namely, Devonport, which has three large docks. The only other Admiralty dock capable of taking a Dreadnought is at Portsmouth. True, there are seven private docks, but with the single exception of Hebburn, on the East Coast, all lie in the industrial and navigation centres of the North, so that the Channel, and especially the East Coast, are comparatively denuded of docks. Two 32,000-ton floating docks are building for the Government—one at Portsmouth and one at Zheerness—and four dry docks—Haulbowline, Portsmouth, and two at Rosyth, on the East Coast—while a large dry dock is planned at the mouth of the "Humber.

THE STRANGE SHIP OF THE FUTURE.

We are evidently destined to see a strange new ship upon the waters, and its new appearance will be due to the new engines which drive it, so that funnels and boilers and stokers will not be wanted. The internal-combustion engine is the engine of the future, under certain conditions, for marine purposes," says the "Telegraph." When the motor-ship was first forecasted, it was thought that the gas-power engine might reach success first. Though experiments are still being carried out, it is confidently anticipated that by the time the gas-power produces plant for the propulsion of large ships as been evolved, the oil-engine will already be seriously challenging the supremacy of steam. The marine oil engine, in fact, is in its infancy. It has not yet reached the stage of Parsons' turbine, when the Turbinia frished about the water at Spithead thirteen years ago, and it was not until 1904 that the Admiralty, pioneers in this respect, had the courage to introduce the turbine into a large man-of-war—the Dreadnought. In the interval turbines had been tested in destroyers, then in cruisers and only at long last was it determind to install them in the Dreadnought. Not at once, therefore, can we look for the motor-driven battleship or the motor-driven liner. But both will come in time, because the oil-engine will mean efficiency with cheapness, but its coming will depend not only on the evolution of the oil-engine, but on supplies of fuel being available.

HOW THE SHIPS WILL WORK.

"When the revolution occurs, then, indeed, the strangest ships on which the eye of man has ever been cast will be afloat. We shall then have battleships which will be without boilers, and without funnels, leaving the whole deck-space free for the guns and for an increased number of guns, and practically without stokers, at the engines will be fed almost automatically with the heavy petroleum refuse. Increased space will be available for the crew and for ammunition and stores generally. The ship will lie low in the water, with one mast, and no top hamper or single pennant—to reveal her presence directly she comes on the horizon. She will be cheap to run, silent in movement, inconspicuous on the skyline, and uglier than anything which has yet been sent afloat. She will be an embodiment of power, a mere mobile marine fort, without a vestige of the beauty which made old sailors love their ships with an intensity which no landsman could appreciate.

A 9,000-TON MOTOR LINER.

"The Hamburg-American line is building a 9,000 ton motordriven liner," says the "Mail." "The vessel's tonnage is slightly larger than that of a P. and O. vessel of the Egypt class. The German line considers that the marine motor has now reached a point of development at which it can be increasingly used for large vessels. With oil-engines the boilers become superfluous. The physical process of the transposition of the energy contained in the fuel into power is accomplished in the cylinders. A new device will render the exhaust almost silent, and the fumes of the gases will be invisible and odourless. Two three-cylinder engines will give the ship a speed of 11 1-2 knots.

DEPARTURE.

Per s.s. "China," Sept. 24.

List of passengers proceeding to China and Japan, via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd s. s. "China," on the 24th instant, from Victoria Dock No. 4. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 4 on the 24th instant at 11 a. m. sharp. Deck passengers must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit on the 24th instant at 9-30 a. m. sharp:—

Bastow, Mr and Mrs	Naorojee, Mr M B
Hooper, Mrs	Oehs, Mr A
Joyce, Mr P F	Pemberton, Miss
Kriz, Mr J	Weisglass, Mr J

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th June 1910	Rs. 59,430
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	Rs. 2,880
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 30th June 1910	Rs.6,86,444
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	Rs. 67,620

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th June 1910	Rs. 27,481
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	Rs. 990
Total earnings from 1st Jan., to 30th June, 1910	Rs.1,77,563
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	Rs. 5,455

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th June, 1910	Rs. 12,440
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	Rs. 1,458
Total earnings from 1st Jan., to 30th June 1910	Rs. 69,798
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	Rs. 3,776

AMRITAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 30th Aug., 1910 ...	Rs. 6,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	Rs. 749
Total earnings from 1st July to 20th Aug., 1910	Rs. 57,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	Rs. 17,799

FEDERATION OF PEACE.

Far-Reaching Proposals From America.

A world federation, for the purpose of bringing an end to war, by establishing an international legislature and lodging international executive powers in the hands of a permanent commission at The Hague is the ambitious project which the United States will raise for discussion at the sixteenth Inter parliamentary Peace Conference, at Brussels. The American delegates to the conference wrote a New York correspondent have had their programme endorsed by President Taft and by the State Department at Washington, and they intend making a strong fight for the passage of favourable resolutions by the international delegates at Brussels. They hope they will succeed in making all other discussions at the conference secondary to their own project. Congressman Richard Barthodlt, of St. Louis, Chairman of the American delegation, will make the principel address in favour of world federation. He will speak in English, French and German, and will declare that the creation of international legistative and executive powers is the necessary step to be taken with the establishment of an international arbitration court.

It is the intention of the Americans to make their world federation plea at Brussels a preliminary to a full discussion to take place at the next Peace Conference to be held at The Hague in 1915. The Americans will introduce a resolution calling upon all the countries represented at Brussels to appoint national commissions to consider the idea of world federation in all its aspects, and to formulate plans for consideration at the 1915 Hauge Conference. The United States is ready to appoint such a commission, and the American delegates believe they will have no difficulty in inducing the other countries of the world to do the same. Informal exchanges of opinion, it is hoped, will be made by the various commissions before The Hague Conference assembles, and much preliminary work will have been accomplished thereby, leaving large principles to be taken up by The Hague delegates.

PERMANENT PEACE TRIBUNAL.

The idea of establishing an international legislature as well as creating international executive powers is for the purpose of giving to the world a legal method of carrying out the findings of an international court of arbitration. The American delegates to the Brussels Conference believe it is necessary for the world to possess a regularised means of enforcing international judicial decrees, and their suggestion of world federation is simply the embodiment of this belief. It is not their intention that any powers be given to an international executive and legislature apart from the authority to regulate peace among the nations. In connection with the establishment of world federation, the Americans will introduce another resolution at Brussels, calling upon the Powers to sanction as soon as possible the proposal of the United States Government for the creation of a permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, to be always in session, for the adjustment of international differences. The American believe the permanent court will be opened by the time the next Hague Conference assembles and then the opportunity will come for carrying out the international legislative and executive proposals as complimentary to the formation of an international judiciary.

Suggestions for the exact powers and jurisdiction to be extended to the world legislature and executive have not been formulated by the American delegates' It is their desire that this subject, which is admittedly difficult, including, as it does, the establishment of some kind of international police force, should be left completely open for a full and frank exchange of opinion by the national commissions, leading up to further discussion at the next Hague Conference. There is no attempt to minimise the difficulties in the way of inducing all the Powers to agree to details, but the Americans believe these difficulties are not insuperable. The resolutions the Americans will introduce at the Brussels Conference are as follows:—

"Resolved that this conference request the Government signatory to the second Hague Conference and the London Naval Confetence to sanction as soon as possible the proposition submitted by the United States of America and communicated to this signatory Powers in a circular Note of secretary of states Knox in December last to the effect that the International Prize Court agreed upon by the above-named conference be invested with the jurisdiction of an international court of arbitral justice.

And be it further resolved that, in order to devise definite plans for submission to third Hague Conference, looking to the further perfection of a world federation by providing in addition to an international judiciary and international legislature as well as international executive powers for the enforcement of judicial decrees, this conference further requests each of the Governments and Parliaments here represented to forthwith proceed with the appointment of creation of a national commission analogus to the commission recently authorised to be appointed by the Congress of the United States, such commissions to report to their respective Parliaments within two years, to the end that by the time the third international conference will convene at the Hague in 1815 each Government may be ready with a well-defined plan of its own for, the accomplishment of the purposes above set forth."

SCOTTISH COMMAND MANŒUVRES.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bruce Hamilton, who directed the Scottish Command manœuvres held recently, has issued his comments on the operations. He deals at length with the plans of operations, and in criticising the tactics says that the necessity for covering and supporting fire did not appear to be fully grasped. Little attention was paid to the disastrous effect of enfilade fire. Machine guns were not well handled. Neither brigade nor battalion commanders seemed alive to the possibilities of these valuable weapons. Sufficient use

The Bombay Gazette Christmas Number, 1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED

MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each succeeding issue has surpassed its predecessor in literary merit and in circulation, therefore the Proprietors have decided on offering a number this year which will eclipse all previous ones.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Stories and Sketches by a score of the best known authors.

The following are among other features already arranged for :—

THE GOLDEN GIRL,
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By
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By
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Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	" "
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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 24th Sept. 1910.

JUNGLE BY-WAYS IN INDIA.

To the sportsman and the naturalist, Mr. E. P. Stebbing's new work, published through Mr. John Lane, under the above title, will be especially welcome just now on the eve of the sporting season in India. The work treats of the great jungle tracts of this country and with the animal life they contain that is known to the shikari. Mr. Stebbing tells us that the observations and incidents related, and the materials for the rough sketches in the text, are extracted from notes kept in the diaries which are the outcome of sixteen pleasant and interesting years spent in the Indian Forest Service. What merit those sketches from both pen and pencil may possess, he says, must be sought for in that atmosphere which breathes through accounts of incidents set down at the time of their occurrence, or immediately after, an atmosphere which he believes is only to be attained in that manner. Mr. Stebbing, who served many years in the Forest Service of this country, dedicates his excellent book, by permission, to "that good sportsman," the Earl of Minto, and contends that the Forest officer in India, whilst engaged upon his ordinary routine duties, has what may be considered unique opportunities for observing and studying the animal life of the great forests and jungles which he administers. Indeed, says he, it would be difficult to find a profession affording greater interest in its daily avocations, whilst yielding at the same time greater facilities for the enjoyment of first-class sport among both large and small game. And as such the Forest Service of India can be commended to all young Britons, possessed of a love of science, a love of natural history and a love of sport. Mr. Stebbing's experience teaches him that the mere slaughter of animals pales upon men and gradually the fascination of the jungle lays hold upon them and of the jungle-loving denizens. It becomes a pastime of absorbing interest to beguile the life of the jungle in its daily round from early morn to dewy eve and again in the solemn watches of the night. It becomes an ambition to learn from and strive to emulate the jungle man in his knowledge of all jungle lore and to strive to pick up some of his marvellous tracking powers. Long years of close study, combined with an exceptional aptitude for absorbing jungle lore must be passed through before one can hope even to approach the powers in this respect of the jungle man. From his glorious store of memories, Mr. Stebbing has endeavoured to depict the fund of pleasure, interest and knowledge—with the breezy spice of danger attending it, awaiting the student of jungle life in the shimmering east. And Mr. Stebbing has succeeded, for a brighter, more delightful book on the subject has perhaps never been written.

Although our shikari entertains charitable thoughts towards the sportsman in his Western home who travels from one end of the country to the other in search of a little feathered game, he cannot restrain the inclination to smile at them and asks would not some of those beautifully-tailored and outfitted sportsmen open their eyes somewhat if they could see the Anglo-Indian shikari off to the jungles on six to eight months' leave, or better still, coming back from them. He imagines the sniff of contempt of the immaculate home sportsmen, if, for example, he saw the paraphernalia and trophies of a couple of subalterns returning from an up-country shoot, and yet, says he, the experienced know that with that kit and by means of it those youngsters have had finer sport than money could purchase in the old country whilst that brawny servant who attends them, with a couple of stones and a hole in the ground will, and often, in the past, has turned out a dinner which, to a hungry sportsman, be he prince or subaltern, is all that can be desired. Although Mr. Stebbing has shot in Southern India he declares that up in the north the climate at Christmastide could scarcely be beaten anywhere and that is where he would prefer to be. There in the ideal sportman's paradise the shikari may beat, on elephants or afoot, through high forest or tall elephant grass or through dense brakes and thickets of thorny trees and shrubs. It again—best sport of all—stalk the old sambhar up on the crests and saddle-backs of the foot-hills a pastime which would be difficult to beat. Personally Mr. Stebbing prefers shikaring afoot, with a good guide, one who will not treat him as a passenger the whole time till he places him in front of the beast to be shot. He objects to shooting at an animal as though he were on the rifle-range merely "bowling it over." For a sportsman to be a true shikari he must take a personal interest in the methods by which his tracker is taking him up to the game, must endeavour be acquire the jungle eye and take a real interest in wood-craft and all that is understood by our English term "venery."

Scores of anecdotes, hundreds of pictures go to make the work one of unsurpassable interest, but it contains also some very valuable hints for the beginner and the shikari whose visits to the jungle are of necessity few. He would have these remember that when using a heavy rifle like an 8-bore, firing a heavy charge, say ten drams, a sportsman should only cock one hammer at a time, as the terrific shock sends off the second barrel if both are cocked. Mr. Stebbing, on one occasion was out after bison with a 10-bore paradox, and had loaded his cartridges himself with six drams apiece. In the early morning he came across an old bull and without thought he cocked both hammers and fired the right barrel, being quite unaware of the playful possibilities of the rifle when in this condition. The second barrel jarred off and he was thrown backwards by the recoil being in a kneeling position at the time. As it happened both bullets had struck the bull, the second high up. Being shot head over heels backward so suddenly Mr. Stebbing only recovered himself in time to see the on-coming bison. Luckily there was a small nullah with an eight-foot drop between them which gave time, but he did not wait to ruminate just then over the second barrel, but devoted his attention to the despatch of the bison with a third bullet before he had completed a charge of a hundred yards. "Remember", observes our author, that "one's armoury must all be thought out and provided for before the start. It is when one has reached one's shooting-grounds and discovers that one has fallen into a real soft thing in the way of shikar country that one at once feels, and feels most sorely, any weak spots in one's battery, for it is too late to remedy any defect then, and what golden chances may be missed!" Mr. Stebbing too has a word to say about the necessity for fresh ammunition. "I wonder," he writes, "if the Afridis have yet discovered that cordite does not keep for ever. One feels peculiarly helpless, when one has realised that one's cartridges are useless." He underwent weird experiences on one occasion when he discovered himself using cartridges nine or ten years old which had somewhat got mixed up with his fresh ones.

A MUGHAL EMPEROR'S MEMOIRS.

THE Royal Asiatic Society has issued Mr. Alexander Roger's translation of the Memoirs of the Emperor Jehangir in the new series under their direction of the Oriental Translation Fund. Mr. Rogers, who is a retired Bombay Civilian and nearly eighty-five, is a well known Persian scholar, who has done great service during his long retirement of thirty years by translating several historical and poetical work from the Persian, of which we noticed his Shah Namah of Ferdusi some time ago. He was known to have translated the work now published, long ago, and it was accessible for several years in manuscript at the library of the Asiatic Society in London. It was certainly worth publishing, and we are glad that the Society has devoted a portion of the Translation Fund to its publication. It is true for the last eight years we had in English the Memoirs of Jehangir, translated by David Price and published by the old Oriental Translation Fund in 1829. Price was a very good Persian scholar who has deserved well of his favourite studies in the early part of the last century. But he unwillingly got hold of a garbled text of these memoirs and has given currency for three generations to the fabrications and interpolations of an unknown writer who certainly was not Jehangir. Some later Persian writer at the Mughal Court seems to have tampered with the work of the Imperial author, mutilated it in several places, expanded it in others, and adding some fulsome details which make the Imperial author look quite ridiculous. Yet this spurious and garbled version of the memoirs have passed with the public for long as genuine. The indefatigable collector of Mahomedan histories, the late Sir Henry Elliot, pointed this out in his posthumous work published in 1875, and said that "it was much to be regretted that these translated memoirs have obtained so much currency in Europe as true revelations of the Emperor's sentiments and proceedings." Elliot translated copious extracts from the genuine memoirs whose text he had secured, and these were edited by Dawson.

These extracts whetted the appetite for the entire work, and Mr. Rogers soon after his retirement in 1879 devoted himself to it. In the present volume the translation of Mr. Rogers has had the great benefit of being revised by that veteran scholar of Persian, Mr. Henry Beveridge, who has also enriched it with numerous valuable notes drawn from his rich stores of knowledge of Mughal history. But the present volume does not give us the memoirs complete, though it gives them in the genuine form. Jehangir reigned for twenty-two years, from 1605 to 1627, and he wrote memoris of the first seventeen. Then owing to ill health he entrusted the task of continuing them to a learned courtier of his, who has also written a history of this reign himself. He brought down the memoirs to the nineteenth year when the real work ends. A century later another writer tried to conclude the memoirs for the last three years of Jehangir's life and reign in the original style of the Emperor; but this second continuation is only an abridgement of the history of the reign just mentioned and is of no particular value apart from it. The Asiatic Society has published in the present volume only the first part of Jehangir's memoirs down to the twelfth year of his reign, leaving the remainder of the work and its continuations by the two writers above noted, which, we are informed by Mr. Beveridge, are already translated for publication at some future date. We hope that date may not be distant as it is important to have these memoirs in an entire as well as genuine form. We have here Jehangir portrayed by himself freely and frankly, and he gives us an inimitable picture of his court and surroundings which we should like to have in the case of some of his successors, notably his grandson, Aurangzib. It helps us much to understand the true character of that somewhat fickle monarch aright in spite of its many contradictions. We congratulate both the veteran collaborators in this work, and hope that they may be enabled to issue in another volume of the Oriental Translation Fund the remainder of the work and thereby complete their service to Indian historical literature.

THE DISCARDED DIRIGIBLE.

GERMANY has certainly given a long trial to the dirigible airship, and no one is surprised when at last, she announces that she will give them up. They have proved altogether unreliable, too much dependent on the state of the weather, and too liable to accident to be of any practical service. Germany has had sad experience of the failure of large airships in the fate of the passenger ships, but according to Reuter it is the result of French experiments, which has finally induced Germany to abandon this class of vessel. We shall now probably hear little of these huge gas-balloons, while the aeroplane is every day increasing in efficiency, and demonstrating its practical uses. At the same time that Germany makes her announcement we hear from Home of the great success which has been obtained at the autumn manœuvres by a British officer flying in an aeroplane. This was Captain Dickson, who for some time has been conducting experiments on Salisbury Plain and has now demonstrated visibly the enormous value which a fleet of airships would have to an invading force. Ascending from the lines of a supposed invading army he flew over the heads of the defenders and obtained such absolute knowledge of their dispositions and defences, that his commander found it advisable to change his plans entirely, and thus probably avoided a severe repulse which without the aeroplane's assistance would have been inevitable. In contrast with the airship which was shot to pieces the other day at Portsmouth, Captain Dickson's aeroplane we are told soared high and was invulnerable. The wording of the cable is very definite, and though no doubt our resources of attack against aeroplanes, will be much increased in time, it is clear that at present the possibility of an attack through the air, which can only be effectively met by an aerial force, must always be considered. Captain Dickson's success has been decisive, and we welcome it as being the first really tangible proof that the science of aviation is receiving effective attention from our authorities. We know that there are other young officers emulating Captain Dickson's example, and with these as a nucleus no time should be lost in organising a corps of aeroplanists, such as France are already actively engaged in producing, and as Germany now means to have.

THE remainder of the Ram Lila processions at Agra have passed off quietly.

"SURRA" is gazetted as a dangerous epidemic under the Glanders and Farcy Act.

SECOND-LIEUT. T. N. LE G. DANIEL, No. 66 Battery, Royal Field Artillery, died at Nainital on Thursday of enteric fever.

COLONEL LENGE, R. E., Surveyor General is now at Mussoorie, where he will stay till 5th October.

THE Annual Survey Conference will be held in Calcutta on the 12th December and subsequent days.

AMONGST the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Messrs. Sinha, Jenkins and Robertson will on leaving Simla this autumn proceed direct to Calcutta. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson and Mr. Carlyle will make short tours.

REUTER wires that Canon Wilberforce, officiated at the funeral of Sir J. P. Rodger, Governor of the Gold Coast, at Kensal Green. Among those present were; Sir Cecil Clementi-Smith, Sir Hugh Clifford, and Sir Frank Swettenham.

HALF the troops on each side in the forthcoming Garman army manœuvres will wear the new grey field uniform that is shortly to replace the present brilliant dress of German soldiers.

A PROVISIONAL committee has been formed in Dublin for the purpose of establishing an association in favour of the nationalisation of Irish railways and canals. Mr. William Field, M.P., is taking a leading part in the new organisation.

CONVERTED into a mine-layer at a cost of upwards of £30,000, H.M. cruiser "Intrepid" has completed her gunnery and steam trials in the North-Sea, and returned to Chatham to be commissioned.

CONSTANCE Countess of Romney, widow of the fourth Earl of Romney, died in London on September 1 from heart failure. Lady Romney who was a daughter of the second Marquess of Hastings, was married in 1863. Lord Romney died in 1905.

AT Rathmichael Church, Shankil, co. Dublin, Capt. Edward Balliol Scott, of the Royal Garrison Art., son of Lieut Col. Hopton Scott and Mrs. Scott, of Locksley Shankill, was married on September 6 to Miss Stella Blanche Campbell-Quinn, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Champbell-Quinn, of the Indian Civil Service (retired), and Mrs. Campbell-Quinn, of Clontra, Shankill. The Rev. G. E. Scott, brother of the bridegroom, officiated, assisted by the Rev. G. D. Scott, his cousin, and the Rev. J. J. Dillon.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE KING AND HIS OVERSEA DOMINIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

"HIS most distant peoples may feel assured that means will in due time be found for fulfilment of his wish to revisit them as King." The above important statement is an extract from a leading article in the *Times*, headed "The Empire and its Monarch" and I wonder that it has not attracted more attention, for this is the first time, I think, we have had a definite announcement to the effect that the Sovereign has decided when the times comes to create what must prove to be a very notable precedent. Such a project a generation ago or less would have been regarded as the most fantastic of dreams, but it is now accepted almost as a matter of course, exciting practically no more surprise than would an intimation of his Majesty's intentions to open Parliament in person. Still one would have expected the foreshadowing of so unusual an event to have aroused rather more interest although we are still in the Dead Season. How natural and even necessary it should be for his Majesty to wish to appear amongst our oversea's brethren to use an expression which first came into general use during the Imperial Press Conference, is well pointed out in the *Times'* leading article referred to. "Year by year the peoples of the Empire become more keenly conscious of common necessities and common aims; year by year their loyalty deepens to the symbol of that unity, the King. The gathering force of popular feeling behind this world-wide allegiance, which transcends all differences of race and creed and political aim, can only be attributed, we think, to such a process throughout the Empire as has in Europe strengthened the loyalty of individual peoples to their Sovereigns. The Empire—to use a current phrase—is "finding itself," and the process is making us realize more clearly every year what the principle of monarchy means in the vast system which we have made. As our realization grows, it points with increasing plainness to the growth of fresh responsibilities for the King. He can no longer confine his presence to these islands or this Continent alone. Were he to do so, the growing nationalism of each self-governing Dominion would naturally desire for itself in course of time some Royal and permanent representative of the British Reigning House. That is not the true line of development, if closer Imperial union is what we seek. Though we be many sovereign peoples, our Sovereign must be one, and he must hold his Court not only in these islands, but, as opportunity permits, in all the chief Dominions of his Crown." In the same article the *Times* argues that not only in this country, but on the Continent the Monarchical principle has been and is being strengthened, while in most Republican nations there is a tendency to set up and glorify some one outstanding man. The latter proposition is perhaps more doubtful than the former. There is no tendency of the kind in France and we know what happened when the last attempt was made in that country to glorify an outstanding man in the person of General Boulanger. The present Roosevelt boom in the United States was probably what was uppermost in the mind of the *Times* writer, but one swallow or perhaps I should say one eagle does not make a summer. What is undeniable is that in Europe with one or two minor exceptions there are no peoples containing even a large minority, let alone a majority, who really wish to change their form of government. They all are pre-occupied with what they consider are matters of more pressing urgency—social problems to wit—and perhaps, if they think about the subject at all they agree with Pope's well known lines—

For forms of government let fools contest,
Whate'ver is best administered is best.

Of course, the king will not be able to embrace the whole of his transmarine possessions within a single tour. Many here and all in India will be gratified if it should be his Majesty's pleasure to grant priority to the greatest of his dominions.

THE LABOUR UNREST.

As I am writing the operative boiler-makers in the shipbuilding ports are voting on the question which may end or protract the present unhappy dispute; but whatever may be the result it will not remove the anxiety which all good citizens must feel at the present outlook in the labour world. It is not only the shipbuilding industry which is thrown into confusion by quarrels between employers and employed; but the Welsh mining districts are seething with discontent and there are similar manifestations in other important industries. So far as the boiler-makers are concerned in Sunderland at all events we are not merely in presence of a revolt of the men against their own leaders. In that important centre a strong "anti-master" spirit amongst the ranks of the workers has been recorded. This is, as an evidently reliable correspondent points out, shown by the fact that already there is considerable talk of a counter-move against the lock-out. "It is declared that at the end of the three years for which the present Agreement holds good the men's representatives will refuse to renew it. This will mean that the none-too-solid machinery of conciliation now in existence will be swept away and masters and men left with no weapons but lock-out and strike in case of differences arising. The men would then, they consider, be free to strike in sections as the needs of the moment might seem to demand." The ways of Trade Unionists are often very hard to understand. Why on earth should they have chosen to break away from their leaders at the very moment when the latter are almost driven to desperation by the decision in the Osborne case?

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

Apropos of the famous decision against levies, for the support of Labour M.P.'s certain political dovecotes have been fluttered by a leading article in the *Morning Post* in which the leaders of the Conservative party are urged to make payment of members and returning officers' expenses a plank in the programme of their party. That such a proposition should be made by a journal of the character and complexion of the *Morning Post* shows how rapidly we are moving in these days. Not so very long ago a man who any where else than Hyde Park or a street corner avowed himself a believer in payment of members would have been treated as quite outside the pale. The adoption of this great change in our political system is recommended by the *Post* upon the following grounds:—"The cost of registration and of returning officers' expenses is clearly a just charge upon the State, but this is in itself insufficient to meet the case of the working-man who must give up his whole means of livelihood while he sits in Parliament and the only complete reply to the charge based on the Osborne judgment that the manual workers are debarred from Parliament would be the payment of members. Unionists whose policy is first and before all else the policy of national cohesion cannot afford to question the wisdom of enabling every class to take a full share in working out the great national and Imperial problems that demand solution. To allow any just ground for a class agitation is the height of folly; to confine the possibility of entering Parliament to those working-men who accept Socialist doctrines or trade union domination is equally short-sighted. Finally, the *Morning Post* insists that a bold and authoritative declaration of the policy of the Unionist Party on this subject should be made promptly, adding "the ordinary six months too late will render it belated and ineffective." But what if they are forestalled by the Liberals? The latter would for some reasons probably be glad if there were no Independent Labour men in the House of Commons and if we could revert to the old condition of things when the working man member was content to be considered a follower of Mr. Gladstone or whoever was the Liberal chief. But that appears to be out of the question and the Asquith Government will have to seriously consider what line they mean to take. There appear to be three courses—to leave the matter alone; to pass a Bill making legal what the highest tribunal has declared to be illegal, in other words setting aside the Judgment in the Osborne Case or introduce payment of members. The third course seems the most simple if the money can be found, but whether it would strengthen the trade unions or the influence of the men who are trying to make that organisation a stepping stone to universal collection is another matter. Another element in the probable duration of the present Parliament. It seems to be taken for granted that barring accidents there will not be a General Election much before next March twelvemonth, this assumption being based on the expectation of a satisfactory ending to the labours of the Constitutional Conference. Certainly a dissolution and a Coronation in the same year would be an intolerable thing and would anger the country. Moreover the trades people, by no means a negligible quantity in a nation of shopkeepers, would never forgive those who are responsible for causing a General Election with its consequent ruination of business at a time when better trade prospects appear to be in sight.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI.

About eighty Indian and English ladies and gentlemen attended a reception held at the Holborn Restaurant last Saturday to celebrate the 85th birthday of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji. Mr. Nasarvanji M. Cooper, who presided, said that to speak of Mr. Dadabhoy was to speak of a life, full of sacrifices, full of devotion for the interests of his country and full of constant labour for the cause of India. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji was one in a thousand, he was one in tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands; he was one in a million, tens of millions and hundreds of millions. No man, he said, was more entitled to represent the culture, the intelligence and the public spirit of India as the Dada whom they all loved and adored. His name was well-known throughout the length and breadth of India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. It was sung both in poor men's cottages as well as in princes' palaces. In conclusion, the speaker said, that when the history of India for the past 50 years came to be written, it would be recorded in letters of shining gold that no man made greater sacrifices for his country and that no true son of India more dearly loved his land than Parsee Dadabhoy Naoroji. On the motion of Mr. J. M. Parekh, seconded by Mr. E. J. Khory, it was resolved to send a cablegram to Mr. Dadabhoy conveying hearty congratulations from the meeting. Sir Henry Cotton then spoke at length about the many useful services Mr. Dadabhoy had rendered to India. Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal and other speakers followed.

OLLA PODRIDA.

"A FACT." Scene a well known institution in the West End. A gentleman of pronounced anti-Liberal principles is seen reading the *Times*. An acquaintance of pronounced anti-Conservative principles appears and the following pithy conversation ensues. Conservative, who has evidently been perusing the daily sheaf of letters from indignant correspondents complaining of Mr. George's vexatious land valuation forms: "When is this Budget going to turn out your friends"? Liberal: "I don't know, but I should not mind if they did go out provided that your friends did not come in Conservative." "Well, I think I agree with you; I don't think I want them to come in." I suppose that the Conservative gentleman, whose name I may mention is well known, is not quite easy in his mind about Tariff Reform, which rightly or wrongly Free Traders think, has had a set-back.

Ex Lieutenant H. C. Woods is probably watching with some interest the proceedings of the Court Martial which assembled at Tynemouth Castle yesterday to investigate the charge, arising out of the publication of Lieutenant-Sutor's daring pamphlet, "The Army System: Why muddle through thirty millions a year during Peace?" The accused seems to be as ready at cross-examination as he is at pamphleteering and clearly no one must think of applying to him the Latin tag "No sutor ultra crepidam." The answer given by Brigadier General Altham, the Northern Commandant, to one of Lieut. Sutor's questions, was rather curious. The accused asked the witness whether he had known of any reflection, upon his character, and the General replied that there was a suggestion that the Lieutenant was unusual in looks and manner." How dreadful!

The luminous article on "Leper in India," written by Sir George Birdwood, sometime ago for the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* is reproduced with emendations and corrections in this week's "Journal of the Royal Society of Arts" and should be of special interest to readers in Bombay, where so much has been done to ameliorate the lot of victims of this most distressing disease.

All who read that charming book "Through Persia on a side saddle" will be glad to learn that the new work on which Miss Sykes has been engaged for some time past, "Persia and its people," has made its appearance. The volume consists of nearly 360 pages and is, as was the case with Miss Sykes's earlier work on "the Land of the Lion and of the Sun," extremely well illustrated. There is also a good index. Certainly a book to be read and studied, especially at a moment when Persia is so much in the public eye.

VISCOUNT AVONMORE died in Dublin on September 3 at a private hospital. The Right Hon. Algernon William Yelverton, sixth Viscount Avonmore and Baron Yelverton, in the peerage of Ireland, was born on November 19, 1866. He was the third surviving son of William Charles, the fourth Viscount, and Emily Marianne, daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B., and widow of Mr. Edward Forbes, F. R. S. The first Viscount was Attorney General for Ireland and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. The late Lord Avonmore succeeded his brother, the fifth Viscount on Feb. 13, 1885. In 1890 he married Mabel Sara, second daughter of Mr. George Evans of Gortnecrron House Dungannon. He leaves one daughter, the Hon. Evelyn Yelverton, born in 1892 and the title apparently becomes extinct.

NEW ZEALAND DEFENCE.

LARGE INCREASE OF FORCES.

Bill Based on Lord Kitchener's Report.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Reuter wires from Wellington that in the House of Representatives Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier, introduced his defence scheme. The Bill is drawn up on the lines of Lord Kitchener's report. Whereas under the Act of 1909, 30,600 men were liable for training, the Bill provides 75,000 or, allowing for exemptions, 50,000.

They are liable for service up to the age of 25.

Sir Joseph Ward anticipated that by 1916 there would be 40,300 trained officers and men in addition to the partly-trained men. The annual cost is estimated at £400,000.

The measure was given a most favourable reception.

POLITICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Concern in Natal.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Reuter wires from Pretoria that Cabinet meetings were resumed to-day, but no decision was reached and they adjourned till Monday. Mr. Hull was absent, also Mr. Burton, the Minister of Native Affairs, who has gone to Cape Town to confer with Mr. Merriman.

The suggestion of General Botha's retirement has brought him a shower of telegrams urging him to retain the Premiership. The suggestion has caused special concern in Natal, where the prospect of a Merriman Ministry is disliked.

The *Natal Mercury* and the *Times of Natal* assure General Botha of their support so long as he pursues a non-racial policy.

ANTI-UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE.

Co-ordinated Effort.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Anti-unemployment Conference meeting in Paris has formed an International Association to co-ordinate the efforts of different countries to combat unemployment. The Association will organise a permanent office for the collection of data and will hold international meetings.

SOCIALIST QUARREL.

How not to Cheer a Grand Duke.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Exciting scenes took place at the Socialist Congress at Magdeburg, arising out of the action of members of the Baden Diet in voting for the Baden Budget, and rising when cheers were given for the Grand Duke. A resolution was passed under which the Baden members would be excluded from the party, if they acted in a similar fashion again.

KAISER LEAVES VIENNA.

Emperor William's Speech.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The German Emperor has left Vienna. His Majesty was seen off at the station by the Emperor Francis Joseph, with whom he shook hands repeatedly and exchanged kisses thrice.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Kaiser's speech in Vienna is regarded as an important political demonstration.

Austrian papers describe it as historical and memorable. While in one sense it reminded Austria of her obligation towards Germany, in the other it is considered as indicating Germany's determination to remain united to Austria-Hungary in all circumstances.

It is believed that the speech is unpalatable to Russia.

AVIATION.

The Trans-Alpine Flight.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Three ascents were made at Brigue to-day, but the highest altitude attained was 4,300 feet.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Reuter telegraphs from Brigue that the weather has improved. Chavez to-day succeeded in accomplishing the Trans-Alpine flight landing at Domodossola.

HORSE-BREEDING AT HOME.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The development Commissioners, after hearing expert evidence, decided that a case was established for making a sustantial grant for the promotion of horse-breeding in Great Britain and Ireland.

BAPTIST MISSIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Reuter wires from Boston that a special commission of the Baptist Foreign Mission Society has been sent to India to investigate a report that no missions are to be established in Burma, but that missionaries in the Congo should be reinforced and work extended.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

English Contract Denied.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Reuter understands from a most reliable source that there is no truth in the report that an English group has signed any contract connected with a loan to the Turkish Government, which has been constantly urged by English financiers to come to an arrangement with a French group.

EGYPTIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Violent Denunciations.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Egyptian National Congress has met at Brussels. Violent speeches were delivered denouncing Britain and condemning Mr. Roosevelt.

The Burgomaster refused the application for permission to participate in to-day's demonstration in honour of the victims of Belgian independence.

TURCO-RUMANIAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The semi-official press of Bukharest, while denying what it describes as foreign exaggerations regarding the Turco-Rumanian Convention, admits that an amicable rapprochement exists in the cause of peace.

LORD SELBORNE AND EDUCATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Lord Mayor was entertained at a banquet by the Livery Companies last night.

Lord Selborne replying to a toast, dwelt on the virility of the English historical institutions, while always responding to the needs of the moment upheld the traditions of the past. He instanced the Guilds of London Institute as supplying a want of national education. When the mines of the Rand started, the Americans and Germans were the only capable engineers, but there was now no difficulty in securing a supply of competent men from home.

THE "CARNARVON BAY."

Missing Boat Found.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that the missing boat of the "Carnarvon Bay" landed on King's Island three hours after the wreck, safe and well.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

At a meeting of the Cardroom Workers' Amalgamation, the Secretary read a statement regarding the Fern Mill dispute. He contended that the men were justified in resenting an innovation contemplated by the firm.

The executive deliberated for two and a half hours, and reached a decision which will be announced at a meeting of the representative of districts at Manchester on Saturday.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Two fatal cases of cholera have occurred at Braila, in Roumania.

PERSIAN REGENT DEAD.

Sardar Assad's Aspiration.

LONDON, SEPT 22.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Regent is dead.

LONDON, SEPT 23.

Reuter telegraphs from Teheran that the death of the Regent creates a difficulty. Khan Sardar Assad is credited with the ambition of obtaining the Regency with a view ultimately to replacing the Khajar dynasty by the Baktiari. It is probable that Government with the consent of the Majliss will temporarily appoint the premier as Regent.

[The Regent Azid-ul-Mulk was about 75 years of age. He belonged to the royal Khajar family of Persia, and was appointed Regent about a year and a half ago on the accession of the present Shah. In the time of the great-grand-father of the present Shah, the late Azid-ul-Mulk held the portfolio of Minister of Justice. He subsequently visited Europe. On his return he began to show Nationalist leanings. This naturally brought him into disfavour with the ex-Shah whom he tried his best to bring to see the approaching storm, but the latter persistently neglected his advice and had eventually to abdicate in favour of his son. Among those likely to be offered the Regency, we understand, is Nasir-ul-Mulk, who is at present in Europe and who refused the premiership when the first Persian Cabinet was formed on the dethronement of the ex-Shah.]

RACING AT HOME.

The Newbury Autumn Club.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The race for the Newbury Autumn Cup was run this afternoon with the following result :—

Admiral Togo	1
Last Call	2
Willonyx	3

Nine ran.

The race was won by a head with two lengths between the second and third.

Betting at the start was :—

9 to 4 against Admiral Togo.
100 to 12 against Last Call.
6 to 1 against Willonyx.

GOVERNOR VISITS POONA CONVENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

Yesterday evening, His Excellency Sir George Clarke visited the Poona Convent where on arrival he was received by the Right Rev. Dr. Doring S.J., Bishop of Poona, Lady Superior, Madame St. Angela, the Rev. Fathers Bruder and Windhausen and other members of the teaching staff. The Lady Superior conducted His Excellency over the school visiting the class rooms en route where the children were awaiting his arrival. The School hall was next visited and here the children had assembled, about forty of whom gave a well executed exhibition of Indian club drill to the accompaniment o music. His Excellency was then presented with a bouquet of flowers by a pupil of the infant class and an address of welcome by the Senior students:—

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

In reply to this His Excellency said that he had often heard of the excellent work carried on in the Convent of Jesus and Mary and had wished to pay it a visit to see things for himself. He had been very pleased with the fine exhibition of club drill given by pupils and the kind words in which they had welcomed him. In conclusion he wished the pupils every success in their studies and would ask them to learn from the noble example of self-sacrifice and devotion set by the Sisters and he was sure they would grow up to be good women, useful citizens and loyal subjects of His Majesty the King.

After tea His Excellency left for Ganeshkhind.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

Tonga Mail Service Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 23.

It is reported that the tonga mail service between Kohat and Peshawar has been suspended and that on 15th instant a number of Afraidis belonging to the Trans-Frontier tracts visited Kohat. it is said, with the object of ascertaining whether Government was contemplating any punitive measures against them. All the shops in Kohat with the exception of a few Mahomedan shops were closed on that day at Kohat.

On the 19th instant a Turk, named Mahomed Ali, while asleep on the terrace of a building at Peshawar, was attacked and wounded by a number of Mahomedan budmashes. The assailants, however, were arrested by the police who came promptly to the assistance of the wounded man who was removed to hospital.

BRITISH ARMY RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The Army Rifles Association having presented one set of jewels, consisting of 1 gold, 1 silver, and 1 bronze jewel, for a British Army Championship of India, to be competed for during 1910-11, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the guiding principles laid down by the Army Rifle Association in the year 1910, programme for the conduct of the army Championship at home, shall hold good for India, with certain modifications to suit the local condions. The rules for the competition in India are published.

DISREPUTABLE INCIDENT AT A DANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 23.

Mr. Richard, J. P., today sentenced Mr Lavender, Steward of the United Service Club, Rs. 30 and costs for assaulting Mr. Buckley, of Messrs Buckley and Company, South Parade, at a dance at the Bowring Institute on Monday night. The defendant went to the dance and asked a committee member for somebody "to plug in the ear," and thereupon struck the complainant. Mr. Lavender pleaded guilty, and asked for time to engage counsel, if the prayer to bind him over to keep the peace were pressed. Mr. Buckley waived this and in punishing the defendant, the Court characterized the incident as disreputable.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.

Reward Offered for Arrest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 23.

A great sensation has been caused in Bassein at the murder of a police constable named Senaik Singh on Wednesday at 8 at night as the constable was doing sentry duty near the Sessions Judge's house in the heart of the town. A Burman came up and slashed him down with a long dah across the neck completely severing the spinal cord and arteries. The constable was conveyed to hospital where he died shortly afterwards. The Commissioner of Police has offered a reward of Rs. 800 for any information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the culprit.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN MILITARY OFFICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The following appears in the Indian Army Orders :—

The attention of the Government of India has again been called to the practice, which prevails in many military offices, of issuing official communications enclosed in envelopes disproportionately large, as compared with the size of the papers they contain. Instances have also been brought to notice in which unimportant communications were enclosed in expensive envelopes of hand-made paper, instead of in country-made envelopes, which are much cheaper and more suitable. As such practices entail unnecessary expenditure, attention is invited to the necessity for exercising stricter and closer supervision in all military offices in this respect.

GOODS TRAIN DERAILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT. 23.

Eleven wagons of an up goods train were derailed early this morning between Narayangunge and Dolsigunj station on the Dacca section of the E. B. S. Railway. No loss or injury to life occurred. The line is at present blocked, and passengers will have to tranship. It is hoped to get the line through by Saturday evening.

DACCA SHOOTING CASE.

Further Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT. 23.

The proceedings of the second day of the Inspector Shooting Case commenced at 1 p.m. before the Additional Magistrate, Mr. Ganga Charan Chatterjee.

Witness Samsuddalia, Sub-Inspector, examined, stated :—'At 11 p.m. I surrounded the house of Nripandra under the order of Bankim Babu, Sub-Inspector. I first found Nripendra sitting in his room. I told Nripendra, that he is wanted by the Senior Sub-Inspector on which Nripend said, then let me go prepared. I arrested him when he came out."

Being cross-examined he said : "I was about to sleep when called by Bankim Babu. I found Bankim with about 12 constables near Kaltabar. I was not told that Nripandra was ill of dysentery. I searched the passengers at Dacca station that night. I sent a wire to Narainiganj intimating that Sarat Ghosh was shot and he had asked me to search passengers from Dacca."

Next witness Kedarnath Bose stated: "At about 8 p.m. 1st September, I saw Sarat Ghosh opposite blackman's shop and had a talk with him near the Kotwali. I heard the next day evening of the shooting accident." Cross-examined witness stated : "Sarat Ghosh is my friend. I saw him every alternate day in Hospital. One day or so I saw Kumudini Taluqdar who has married the sister-in-law of Sarat Ghosh coming after seeing him in hospital.

Next witness Bankim Chandra Chowdhury, Sub-Inspector Kotwali stated: "I recorded the first information by complainant Sarat Ghosh Inspector C. I. D. on 1st September. At 11 p.m. I then got some constables from Nowabpur section and called Subinspr. Samsuddaha who arrested accused Nripendra and I arrested accused Hiranya in his house. Hiranya tried to escape while I was in his house to arrest him. Accuseds are close neighbours, both were members of the Samity and were under political surveillance." Cross-examination was reserved.

Next Sarat Chandra Ghose, complainant, being cross-examined, stated :—"I have a revolver and a swordstick with me when I go out, I have also got a special guard, I did not cry or shout or say anything after the occurrence nor did I cry for Paharwala. I was not shot at my own house at Jugiuagar over one mile distant from the place of the occurrence. I was not shot in the presence of Kumudini Babu's wife, my sister-in-law. Kumudini Babu and his wife did go to see me in the hospital early next morning and Kumudini Babu did not look pale and bewildered then. Kumudini did not go to the Post Office for casual leave where he is a cashier. Afterwards at hospital some students asked how I was shot. I refused to say anything to them. None of the Surgeons asked how I was injured the doctors came before the Magistrate, the Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon. I reached hospital at about 9-30 p.m. and had a talk with the Kotwali Sub-Inspector Bankim before the arrival of the Magistrate. I lodged a complaint with Bankim and one else was present. There were 8 or 10 more patients in the room. I did not suggest to call in the many respectable persons who were present in the hospital there. Cross-examination was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

DURBAR AT AHMEDABAD.

The Task of the New Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 23.

A Durbar was held at Ahmedabad this evening by Mr. Sladen, the Collector, and was attended by the Sirdars and leading Indian gentlemen, as well as by European civil and military officers.

Mr. Sladen in an address referred to their hopeful prospects now that a good rain had fallen and forebodings in the minds of the people on account of the comet had been removed. He would be glad to see a favourable a turn in the mill industry as had fallen the of agriculturists. He also laid stress on the fact that there was great room for improving the breed of cattle by other Local Boards helping agriculturists in giving loans of good bulls. Mr. Sladen thought this was the right time to establish an Agriculturists Association, the members of which by their example and advice could help the masses in a number of useful ways. Turning to direct local topics the Collector said that the reconstitution of the Ahmedabad Municipality was a step that was calculated to put the Municipality on an improved basis, and it would take probably one or two years to complete. He hoped the committee of management would do its best regarding the congestion of the city. Mr. Sladen said that relief lay more in the gradual moving of wealthy men from the city to the suburbs rather than any expensive scheme. Finally Mr. Sladen congratulated Sir Chinubhoy on his receiving the honour of Knighthood.

Later Rao Bahadur Lalshankar, Sir Chinubhoy and others spoke on different subjects.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

Two Important Inventions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

Three sub-committees appointed by the Railway Conference are sitting daily and discussing various questions. The Conference will inspect two inventions, namely Messrs. Heatley Gresham's lock and key for the safety of passengers in running rain's and Raja Babu of Patiala's apperatus for preventing collision automatically.

TOBACCO EXCISE DUTY.

Strongly Opposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The question of an Indian Excise duty on tobacco raised by Lord Morley will shortly be disposed of. The local Government and public bodies consulted are strongly opposed to taxing the culrivation and manufacture of tobacco in this country. The Government of India's final decision will now be conveyed to the Secretary of State.

DEATH OF MR. P MITTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 23.

After a lingering illness Mr. P. Mitter, a leading Counsel of the High Court whose name figured prominently in the Dacca Conspiracy, died to-day at the Calcutta residence. Mr. Norton made a reference before Mr Justice Fletcher who expressed sorrow at the sad news.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Police Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT. 23.

The proceedings of the thirteenth day of the Dacca Conspiracy Case trial commenced at 10-30 a. m.

Mr. Turner Captain, of the Ordnance Department, being examined by Mr. Gupta, stated:—"I am the Inspector of Explosives. I examined the bombs found at Lalit Choudhuri's house. These bombs were tied up with jute fibre. I opened two of them." Witness then mentioned the ingredients. Continuing witness said :—"I fired two of them by throwing them at a wall and these were dangerous to human life within a radius of 10 feet. These bombs did not belong to the category of ordinary throw down firework bombs. If thrown among three or four people, these bombs would kill the nearest person and injure the others. A certain amount of knowledge is required to manufacture them. If thrown at a pucca building, they would cause some damage, if thrown at a tree they would cause very little damage besides leaving marks.' The witness also mentioned various substances which are either used as ingredients of explosives or required for manufacturing them." Cross-examination is reserevd.

The Ananga Mohan Mukerjee being next examined by Mr. Gupta stated:—"I am the Deputy Superintendent of Police at Tangail. Amarendra Ghose is a muktear of the subdivisional court of Tangail. His house was searched under my supervision. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bepin Pal, Bal Gungadhar Tilak and Arabindo Ghose's photographs and letters regarding the prohibition of the Tangail Conference were seized." I know the case, 'Emperor versus Debi Dass,' commonly known as the Akur Thakur gang case. Amarendra Babu gave evidence in that case." Witness identified Amarendraa Ghose. Cross examined by the pleader Manmohan Neogi witness said :—"I am not sure who was in the actual occupation of the west facing, but it was in Amarendro Babu's Bari. I can't say whether Amar Babu's sister's husband lived in that hut. The east facing hut is Amar Babu's sleeping hut. There are some family photos and other pictures in Amar Babu's house. I don't know whether there were pictures of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar. I saw a picture of Surendra Nath Banerji. I don't remember whether I saw the picture of the judgment day and of Malati, Lokshmi, Menaka, Sakautais, Michael, Madhu, Sadan, and Don't. In the Akur Thakur gang case all the accused were acquitted on appeal. Amarendra Babu is one of the leading muktears of Tangail. He was cited as a witness by the prosecution. In that case Marendra Babu and Nasiruddin were the Deputy Magistrates. In my time Amarendra Babu was popular at Tangail. I can't say whether the executive and judical officers go to his house. I occasionally paid him friendly visits at his house. I don't know whether Amar Babu maintains several poor students." Re-examined by Gupta, the witness stated: "I myself did not go inside the west facing hut. Arabindo Ghose's picture was in that hut."

Mr. McLeod, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Madaripur, was next examined. He said that he searched Ham Chandra Bose's house on 3rd August. He identified the articles seized, one book of dramas, Matripuja, pictures of Tilak, Profulla Chaki and Khudiram.

Makhan Lal Seal Peshkar, Additional Magistrate's Court, was next called. He identified the signatures of Messrs. Laine, Bentinck and Stinton on some documents filed as exhibits.

Mr. Munrow, House Sergeon, Mitford Hospital, was next called. He deposed regarding the examinations of the wounds of Harendra Nath Chatterjee and Rashmihan Dutt and the corpse of an upcountry durwan murdered in connection with Rajendrapore train dacoity case. Here the Court rose for lunch.

Satish Chundra Sen, pleader, filed a petition on behalf of Amarendranath Ghosh to cross-examine witnesses who had gone. 1st October was fixed for the cross-examination of Baidyanath Roy, Medical Practitioner of Mymensingh. The search list of things seized during the search of the house of Upendra Chandra Sen of Mymensingh, Karmayogin, Dharma, Bartaman, Sanamti, reports of military observers in Russo-Japanese War, Supravat, manuscript books belonging to Profulla Sen Gupta, letter from C. Sen to Profulla, pictures of Aurok Indo and Bhupendra Dutt, a letter from Kunjalal Sen Gupta to the effect that he has changed his name and from the future to be addressed according to new name and many other things were exhibited,

The Inspector of Police Sylhet said :" I got a map from the Superintendent of Police to make some enquiries. I made a report there was Aukhra there; it was a branch of the Dacca Anushilan Samiti. I saw lathi-play there."

Budhanya Mohon Saha of Rajnagar was next called. He deposed that during the dacoity in their house in Rajnagar five men caught hold of him and dealt him a blow with a dagger as he was late in giving the key. The dacoits were not low class men. He thought they were like men of educated class. They covered their face with red pieces of cloth with holes and could not be recognised,

Nibaran Chandra Biswas, Sub-Inspector, Manekganj said, "I was in Rupganj last year. I got some enquiry slips from the Dacca Kotvali and made enquires and reported to my superiors."

Chinta Haran Datta, Sub-Inspector, Kilpura, said, "I searched Bhuter Bari of Kalma. One cane shield, one paste board shield, a few letters were found during the search.

Lalmahon Ganguly of Murapura said, "I was present during the house-search of Jadunath Das." Witness could not identify Jadunath Das. The Court rose at 4-5 p.m.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The Railway Board have sanctioned an estimate of the cost of renewing six miles of the old permanent way in the Lahore district of the North-Western Railway with new materials.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed railways from 1st April to 10th September, 1910, show a gain of Rs. 13,168,731 and Rs. 2,33,27,043 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1909-10 and 1908-9 respectively.

In the programme of the Railway construction for 1911-12 it is practically certain that the lines from Jullundhur to Hoshiarpur and Jullundhur and Sultanpur will be among the lines it is proposed to construct.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 23.

During the week ending 19th September 60,795 cwts of wheat were exported from the port of Karachi bringing the total exports since 1st January 1910 up to 1,26,84,636 cwts as against 1,16,21,093 cwts during the corresponding period of 1909.

FATEGARH GAOL OUTBREAK.

Attempted Murder of Col. Jennings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 23.

Nawab Bahadur Ishaq Khan, District and Sessions Judge of Fategarh, has commenced to-day the hearing of the Fategarh jail riot case, in which 72 prisoners have been charged under different sections of the Indian Penal Code with attempting to murder, and committing an assault on Colonel Jennings and with rioting and attempting to escape from prison custody. The trial is being held inside the jail precints, where a temporary court has been arranged. The Counsel for the Crown stated in his opening address that the habituals, both adult and juvenile, had pledged themselves to make a murderous attack on Colonel Jennings on the morning of the 9th of June. Colonel Jennings happened to go to the Juvenile Barracks, where the juveniles attacked him and a jailor. Later in the morning, the adult prisoners broke out of the factories, and had it not been for the strength of the lock of the main gate of the factory, 330 prisoners who had intended to murder Colonel Jennings and to effect their escape, would have been able to carry out their object successfully. The Jail armed guard was sent for, and after the necessary warnings, three shots were fired on three occasions to remove the prisoners from the main gate. The final shots scattered the prisoners from the gate. Nine received injuries, which resulted in the death of four of them, and a fifth man died in the evening, the four other prisoners were operated on by the Civil Surgeon, but all of them succumbed. Forty-four prisoners received minor injuries. As soon as the outbreak occurred at the factory, Colonel Jennings telephoned for the District Magistrate, who promptly arrived and went in among the 330 infuriated prisoners unarmed and without escort, with only the Superintendent of Police, and managed to calm the tumult. Enquiries were then held, and the ringleaders of the disturbance, together with those who were undoubtedly in the riot, because of the gunshot wounds they had received, were sent up for trial. After the examination of Colonel Jennings, the Court rose for the day.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 23.

The evidence of Surendra Nath Mukerjee in the Midnapore case was concluded to-day. Evidence was then given by Akhil Chunder Sircar who said he was a Bench Clerk in Midnapore and was suspended by Mr. Weston in August 1908. No reasons were then given, but it now appeared he was suspected for being in debt. Witness was one of those arrested in connection with the Conspiracy case and was put in a condemned cell. Witness continuing gave evidence alleging that Mr. Weston endeavoured to induce him to make statements incriminating the Raja of Narajole and that Lal Mohan Guha and the Moulvi threatened him with serious consequences if he did not give suitable evidence.

CONTRAVENING THE ARMS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 23.

On receipt of certain information, the Manikganj and Dacca police lately searched the houses of many Native Christians, living within the jurisdiction of Nawabgunj thana, in the Naraingunj Subdivision. Many guns and ammunition were found. The police produced the unlicensed guns before the District Magistrate of Dacca, who sanctioned the prosecution of the owners under the Arms Act. No arrests have yet been made. Some of these Native Christians are professional shikaries.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 23.

The cases against Clark, Gupta and Birch have been committed to the Mandalay Sessions Court. Thence they will be transferred to the Rangoon Chief Court.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 23.

The breach between Samon and Thabyedaung will be repaired and trains will run through between Mandalay and Thaze on and from to-morrow. There is still no through running between Nyaungyan and Thaze on the main line and Meiktila and Ingyinzu on the Thazo-Myiegyan breach.

TWO SOLDIERS DROWNED AT AHMEDNAGAR.

Severe Floods.

AHMEDNAGAR, SEPT. 21.

Yesterday afternoon a serious mishap occurred to two companies of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who were in camp at Vilad, some ten miles from Ahmednagar, for company training.

Very heavy rain fell from 1 to 4 p. m. and the Deo Nullah, which is usually an insignificant stream and on the borders of which camps have been pitched for many training seasons, assumed the proportions of a swollen and deep torrent which rapidly grew in volume. The waters overtopped their banks and poured over the camp making short work of the trenches which had been hurriedly dug to protect it.

The water rose with such alarming rapidity that it was all the men could do to save themselves and their rifles. Unfortunately two men were not successful in escaping and were drowned. Their bodies were afterwards recovered and brought in to Nagar where they were buried with military honours this afternoon.

The remainder of the detachment, having lost all their immediate effects, spent an uncomfortable night in the neighbourhood of the Vilad Railway Station, where food and clothing were sent them early this morning.

The Sina River assumed temendous proportions yesterday and almost reached the roadway of the station road bridge. The approach to the bridge was entirely covered by swirling water a considerable distance.

The inhabitants of the city turned out in large numbers to watch the spectacle. The bridge is a long, narrow and dangerous thoroughfare at the best of times, but its behaviour yesterday against the rude buffeting it received belied its miserable appearance, and to the surprise of many, it is still standing.

THE PARSIS AND PERSIA.

A correspondent writes :—Persia is awakening from its sleep of centuries. The establishment of local self-government, although it may not have been able to achieve much during the short time the Persian Parliament has been in existence, is significant enough. Of the possibilities of the development of the vast resources of that country in course of time there can be little doubt and the time is opportune to bestir ourselves and see what advantage India can reap by establishing closer commercial relations with that country. If there is any community that could be decidedly helpful in cementing these relations it is undoubtedly the Parsis. Taeirs is this opportunity and we are glad to find they have not been slow in perceiving it. The Parsi Association has appointed a Committee to investigate whether there are any prospects of promoting business relations between the community and the land of their origin, whether there are any chances of employment under the service of the State and if so how such prospects could be improved upon and what facilities could be obtained from the British and Persian Governments. This is a very sagacious move and the Committee consists of men like Mr. M. M. Cama, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Messrs. D. E. Wacha, S. E. Warden, J. J. Mody, K. R. Dadachanji, J. P. Mistri, R. P. Karkaria, R. P. Masani, Drs. Dadachanji, Master and Dajimen who may be trusted to see that this imperial question will not be injured by any hasty action. The committee have, in the first instance, resolved to obtain first-hand information and it is proposed to send a mission composed of a few accredited representatives with whom will be attached such respectable and capable individuals as would like to go to Persia on their account to exploit business fields. There is no talk at present of any settlement in Persia. All that it is proposed to do is to feel the way and promote friendly relations with Persia. It also happens that the Persians have been simultaneously thinking of utilising Parsi talent in State service. Mr. Mistri, the Secretary of the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Fund, wrote the other day that the Ministers have offered the Parsis fifteen appointments in the Government service and applications are being invited by the Secretary. From an imperial point of view the British Government will, no doubt, prefer that the Persian Government should draw upon the Parsis rather than other foreigners to recruit their departments. Altogether the movement is one of very great promise and the Parsi community of Bombay has done well to bestir itself in time.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. W. Taunon, C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. T. W. Richardson reverts to his appointment under the Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Rai Bahadur A. P. Sircar is confirmed as Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Watson becomes Agency Surgeon, Bekaner,

Kumar Shyama Kumar Tagore is provisionally recognised as Consul for Costa Rica.

Mr. Lucas Volkert is gazetted as Acting Consul for Sweden at Bombay.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Capt. Whitechurch, Assistant Military Accountant, is granted one year's leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Laing, 12lst Pioneers, and Major Roome, 37th Lancers, are promoted to Lieut. Colonels.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Engineers Porter and Ansel become Engineers.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State having sanctioned the amalgamation of the Civil Account and Public Works Account Departments, the administration of the combined Departments, which in future is to be known as the Indian Finance Department has been assumed by the Finance Department of the Government of India.

Mr. Brace, Deputy Examiner, is posted to the office of Examiner of P. W. D., Central Provinces.

The services of Mr. Silbarrad, C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction of a railway on the five feet six inches gauge from Akbarpur, a station on the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, to Tanda, a town in the Fyzabad district in the United Provinces, a length of 10·07 miles as an integral part of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The project will be known as the Akbarpur-Tanda branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Sanction has been given to the Railway Board to have the construction by the Agency of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway of a line of railway on the metre gauge from Sarota Phanta station on the Dudwa branch of the Lucknow Bareilly Railway to Garwari Ghat, a length of 15·89 miles. The project will be known as the Sarota Phanta Garwari Ghat extension of the Lucknow Bareilly Railway.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Payne, Registrar, Legislative Department, is granted leave for six weeks, Mr. Ridge officiates, and Mr. Lane officiates as Superintendent.

BOMBAY HOUSE COLLAPSE.

Coroner's Inquiry.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Pranshankar, the Brahmin cook, aged 40, who was killed by the collapse of a house in the Bazaar Gate Street on Thursday morning.

The body was identified by a relation, and Mr. Scott of the Fort Fire Brigade Station deposed to having recovered the body from under the debris. He produced pieces of timber which he said he found among the debris. He said that they were rotten at the ends and looked very old.

Mr. Naoroji N. Katrak, Superintendent of Buildings, A Ward, Bombay Municipality, said that when he went to the spot he saw the fire brigade men removing the debris. Witness had examined the timber found among the debris. The ends, he said, were rotten. He thought that the house must have been 45 to 50 years old. The remaining portion of the house appeared to be well kept. The timber found among the debris was painted. The posts found among the debris were rotten at the ends. He thought the cause of the collapse was rotten timber. The ends were buried in the masonry and could not be seen. The adjoining house in the rear was undergoing repairs. This might not have anything to do with the collapse. The portion which collapsed was not under repair. No notice has been served on the owner to repair the house.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by various injuries caused by his being buried under the debris of the rear portion of a house which had suddenly collapsed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

Capt Collinson, I.M.S., is replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Lt. Chesney, 4th Rajputs, is selected for duty with the Military police of Burma.

Capt Young, I.M.S., reverts to Military duty.

Lt.-Col. Philot, secretary to the Board of examiners, is granted six months' leave.

LATEST FROM HOME.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

It is officially announced that the King has approved of the investiture of the Prince of Wales taking place at Carnarvon Castle during the month of July next.

The Duke of Connaught on September 7 inspected the Canadian Rifles, who are in camp at Aldershot, and announced that he was directed by his Majesty to commend that a detachment of the regiment should visit him at Balmoral on Monday, September 12.

Col. Godley, of the Staff, Aldershot, has been appointed commandant of the New Zealand Forces for five years at a salary of £1,000 and £250 for house allowance.

The General Committee of the British Association which concluded its annual meeting at Sheffield on Sept. 7, has accepted an invitation to meet in Dundee in 1912, while an invitation to meet in Australia in 1913 or 1914 has been unanimously accepted for 1914. Sir William Ramsay has been elected President for next year's Portsmouth meeting.

The national lock-out of members of the Boilermakers Society took effect on Sept. 3, and according to a manifesto issued by the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, about 30,000 men have been laid idle. The manifesto makes complaint of the number of sectional strikes, and asserts that there can be no resumption of work until they are secured against these repeated breaches of the national agreement.

A German officer suspected of espionage at Portsmouth was arrested by the police on Sept. 7 and conveyed on a warrant to Fareham, where he was charged on two counts under the Official Secrets Act. A remand was granted till Sept. 15, and the accused was then lodged in Winchester Gaol.

The trade returns for August indicate that exports have increased by over 20 per cent. and imports by about 7 1-2 per cent.

The first-class cricket matches decided on Sept. 3 finally determined the position of the counties in the Championship table. Kent, with a percentage of 76, are easily champions, Surrey being second with 57·14, Middlesex third with 50, Lancashire fourth, Notts fifth, and Hampshire sixth.

The Association football season was in full swing on Sept. 3 so far as the professional teams are concerned, all the League clubs being engaged.

The hearing of the Crippen case was resumed on Sept. 6 at Bow Street, Le Neve being charged with being an accessory after the fact. Counsel for the prosecution stated that traces of a deadly alkaloid poison had been found in the remains discovered at Hilldrop Crescent.

Mark Wilde, the man accused of the Gorse Hall murder, has been committed by the Durkinfield magistrates for trial at the Chester Assizes.

Mme. Curie, in collaboration with M. Debierne, has succeeded in obtaining radium in its form as a metal, whereas hitherto only salts of radium, such as bromides and chlorides, have been obtainable.

The award of the Hague Tribunal in connection with the Canadian fisheries question has been made known. Two vital principles have been conceded to Great Britain, whilst other points of lesser importance have been decided in favour of the United States.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has formally announced that the Canadian Government will appoint a Commission to enable the Government to reach a solution of the fiscal question which will discriminate against no class and which will secure the greatest benefit for the great majority.

Sir Wilfrid concluded his tour in Western Canada, which has lasted two months, with a speech at Medicine Hat, Assiniboia, in which he declared that he left home Canadian to the core and returned ten times more Canadian.

The French Ministry of War is stated to be taking preliminary steps for the establishment of an aeroplane service across the Sahara Desert with the object of linking up the French possessions in West Africa.

The Socialists Congress at Copenhagen on Sept. 2 discussed a resolution relating to arbitration and disarmament which declared that an organised Socialist proletariat of all the countries was the only trustworthy guarantee of the world's peace and which favoured an understanding between the Labour Parties of the countries concerned in order to avert war should it threaten.

Speaking at Quebec on Sept. 2, Mr. Roosevelt delivered a speech in which he emphasised the importance of great navies in maintaining the peace of the world. Alluding to the strategic importance of the Panama Canal, he said its neutrality would be assured by ample fortifications.

Mr. Roosevelt, speaking at Sioux Falls on Sept. 3, advocated the appointment of a Commission of well-paid independent experts to deal with tariffs.

The obituary list of the week includes Viscount Avonmore, Major-Gen. R. N. Gream, and Mr. Holman Hunt.

SHIPYARD LOCK-OUT.

THE MEN'S RESOURCES.

It is perfectly obvious, writes the "Times" Glasgow correspondent, that the Boilermakers' society cannot for many weeks maintain on the barrest rations of bread-and-butter all the men, women, and children whom the lock-out has deprived of their livelihood. The Boilermakers' society has assets amounting to £135,400, and less than £20,000 of that, or perhaps little more than the first week's lock-out pay, is immediately available. Over £84,000 is the capital of the superannuation Fund, all invested, and of the £51,000 in the general fund all but the less than £20,000 indicated above is invested as well—principally, by the way, in English railway stock. It seems that most of this invested capital could not be called up in less than six months, so that if the lock-out is to go on the society must inevitably borrow either from other trade unions—the most economical and the most probable course—or from loan societies—the most expensive.

SIGNS OF A SETTLEMENT.

A statement issued by the Employers' Federation and published on Sept. 5 estimated as 30,000 the number of men affected directly and indirectly, and declared that resumption of work would not be permitted "unless and until satisfactory arrangements and assurances are agreed upon for the due observance in future of the shipyard agreement and with regard to working conditions generally."

The use of the term "assurances" in place of "guarantees" was regarded as a hopeful sign, and the action of the executive of the men's society, which was announced on Tuesday strengthened the feeling that a settlement would be reached with little delay. A circular was promptly sent out by the Executive of the Boilermakers' Society to all the branches stating:—

We issued a circular to the members in June advising them of the many stoppages that had taken place, and of the employers' threat to lock-out our members. This warning of ours has not had the attention of all our members, and further stoppages have since occurred. The terms of the national agreement and the spirit of our own members have been set aside in many instances, and the lock-out which was then threatened has now taken place. The gravity of the situation cannot be overestimated. If our members want to strike, the executive council cannot prevent them from striking, but in all cases we must exhaust the constitutional procedure laid down in our own rules, and there is not a single case of a dispute among the many we have had this year where the procedure of the rule has been carried out.

The branches were instructed to call special meetings of members not later than Thursday, September 8, and take a ballot on the two questions—(1) Whether the members endorse the position taken up by the council in deciding that in all stoppages of work in breach of the working agreement they will exercise the powers already vested in them in terms of the rule; (2) whether they will empower the council to call a representative meeting if this should be considered necessary. It is expected that the result of the ballot will be known about midday to-day.

THE BALLOT.

At Blyth on September 8, a large majority of the men voted against endorsing the position taken up by the Executive, and it was unanimously agreed to forgo the lock-out allowance for one month.

THE death has occurred suddenly at Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, of Major-Gen. R. N. Gream, from heart failure, at the age of sixty-nine. General Gream commanded the Wiltshire Regt. in 1881, and until he left the service four years later. He served in the Afghan war, and was at the capture of Cabul.

DE BEERS' APPEAL.

The House of Lords to Hear Diamond Case.

COMPLICATED SITUATION.

Cabled instructions were received last week, says the "Standard" of Mail Week, by the solicitors for the defendants in the action British South Africa Company v. De Beers Consolidated Mines (Limited), to proceed with the appeal to the House of Lords. The Chartered Company sought to set aside an agreement by which the De Beers Company claimed the exclusive right to mine for diamonds in the whole of the Rhodesian territory, and in any territories to which they may become entitled. The action came before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, who gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs, and this was upheld by the Court of Appeal, and it is against this judgment that the De Beers Company are now appealing to the House of Lords.

The action is probably unique in point of magnitude of the interests involved and it is also interesting from the authorities quoted, ranging as they do from the Institutes of Justinian the Institutes of Constantine, the Commentaries of Gothofredus, Cujacius Gluck on the Pandects, Veet's Commentaries and Masadorps Institutes down to a recent decision of Mr. Justice Eve, the latest appointed Chancery Judge. The De Beers Company claim that under certain agreements they are entitled to the exclusive right to mine for diamonds in Rhodesia and the feeling amongst the settlers in Rhodesia has grown so strong that it has been found necessary to obtain the decision of the highest authority in the Empire on the subject.

THE DISPUTED "PACT."

The original signatories to the charter were the Duke of Abercorn, the Duke of Fife, Cecil John Rhodes, Alfred Beit, Albert Henry George Grey, and George Cawston. By an agreement, dated April 20, 1892, the De Beers Company lent the Chartered Company £112,000. On December 7 of the same year another £100,000 was advanced by De Beers to the Chartered Company against first mortgage debentures to cover the whole loan, the later loan, being for the purposes of the construction of the Vryburg-Mafeking Railway. To this agreement was attached a stipulation, which it is now claimed is "ultra vires":—

"The Chartered Company shall grant De Beers exclusive licence to work all the diamondiferous ground to which the Chartered Company is or may become entitled in the territories to which it now is or may become entitled, or in which it now carries on or may carry on operations, whether north or south of the River Zambesi, such exclusive licence to be at the same royalty [thirty shillings per claim per month] and on the same conditions as diamondiferous ground is now worked in the Bulfontein and Dutoitspan Mines."

CONFLICT OF LAW.

The agreement became binding, and all the debentures were issued. It was admitted that these were paid off in the year 1896, and that nothing was due on them or to De Beers. But, notwithstanding this, De Beers claimed that they were entitled to the exclusive rights to the diamonds in Rhodesia, and the Chartered Company submitted that the clause of the agreement giving these rights was void (1) as creating a monopoly which was forbidden by the charter; (2) it was void as a clog on the equity of redemption of the property, which was mortgaged to the De Beers Company. The second question was argued under two heads: (a) Was the contract a contract to be construed under English law, and if so was this particular stipulation a long and therefore void; (b) was the contract to be construed by Roman-Duch law, which is the law of Southern Rhodesia, in which case there was a conflict of evidence as to whether the contract was a clog or not.

RIVAL ARGUMENTS.

The Chartered Company contend that this was an English agreement made by an English company in England, with a company domiciled in Cape Colony, and therefore should be construed by English law. The evidence of Mr. Nathan, Advocate of Cape Colony, was that whether this particular pact was regarded in the nature of a pactum commissorium or a pactum antichresios it was equally one which could not be held under Roman-Dutch law to inure beyond the term of the loan. For De Beers it was contended that there was no limit to the concessions which the Chartered Company could grant.

The position is somewhat complicated by the situation of Rhodesia. The country is divided into three parts:—Southern Rhodesia, which is south of the Zambesi and under Roman-Dutch law; and the North-Western and North-Eastern Rhodesia, north of the Zambesi, where English law applies. The company acquired commercial rights through their ownership of the concessions from the chiefs, but their administrative rights were simply given by, and rested upon, the charter. By Clause 35 the Crown reserved the right to revoke the charter in the event of the company not exercising their powers and privileges in a proper manner. This is the Chartered Company's strong card.

RADIUM AS A METAL.

Further Discovery by Mme Curie.

Mme Curie, widow of Professor Curie, in pursuing her researches into the qualities of radium, has succeeded in reducing it to its primitive form as a metal and a description of the experiments by which she arrived at this result has been communicated to the French Academy of Sciences.

It is difficult to describe the details of the process by which Mme. Curie obtained pure radium but it may be said that it is similar to that used for the preparation of barium. One of the radium salts was decomposed by electrolysis the cathode being a small quantity of pure mercury. By this means an amalgam of radium was formed. This was placed in a small tube of quartz and was distilled in hydrogen at high pressure. The heat was brought to 700 degree centigrade, and then all the mercury disappeared. The quartz tube was then found to contain a sparkling coat of metal. The metal rapidly blackened in contact with the air, and so was immediately placed in a glass tube in a vacuum and hermetically sealed. Only the smallest quantity, the size of a diminutive pea, has yet been isolated, and few experiments have been made to discover the properties of the metal. It is, nevertheless, established that it possesses the same radioactive qualities as those of the radium salts. It will immediately eat through paper; it adheres with great force to iron, and it is intensely active in the presence of water, immediately dissolving itself. No more particulars are at obtainable.

NEW CHAPTER IN SCIENCE.

Substances bearing the name of radium have been known for several years, but in each case the substance was a salt—radium bromide or radium chloride —which would bear the same relation to radium that an ore bears to the metal which it contains. When Mme Curie, working with her distinguished husband, whose untimely death caused such great regret in the scientific world, first discovered the salts of the metal, she started a new chapter in science. She gave proof that the alchemists who attempted to change lead into gold were not so far wrong in their idea that one metal might be changed into another. The compounds of radium, she showed were giving off energy in the form of heat and light and were therefore in some state of change Professors Ramsay and Soddy found that an entirely new substance was being formed.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

A MEETING of Indian ladies and gentlemen was held on Sept. 3 at the Holborn Restaurant to celebrate the eighty-fifth birthday of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Mr. Nasarvanji M. Cooper, who presided, said that they, as Indian residents in this country, had gathered together to do honour to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on the occasion of his birthday. No man, he said, was more entitled to represent the culture, intelligence, and public spirit of India than Mr. Naoroji. On the motion of Mr. Parikh, a cablegram was sent to Mr. Naoroji conveying the congratulations of the meeting and wishes for many happy returns of the day.

INVESTITURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The following official announcement has been received from Balmoral Castle:—"The King has been pleased to accede to the wish of the Welsh people that the ancient custom of investiture of the Prince of Wales should be revived. Acting upon the unanimous recommendation of a representative and influential committee, his Majesty has approved of the ceremony taking place at Carnarvon Castle during the month of July next."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

AT a meeting of the General Committee of this Association on Sept. 2 Sir George Reid, High Commissioner of the Dommonwealth of Australia, tendered an invitation from his Government to the Association to hold its meetings in 1914 or 1914 in the capital cities of Australia, suggesting that the Association should spend a few days in each of the cities of Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane. The invitation was animously accepted. It was resolved to hold the meeting of 1912 in Dundee, and Sir W. Ramsay was elected President for next year, when the Association meets at Portsmouth.

The sectional meetings proceeded. In the Agricultural Subsection an interesting discussion took place on the growth of beets for the production of sugar in England. It was generally agreed that sufficient experimental evidence exists to show that beets can be raised in this country for sugar-production, and that the commercial aspect of the question must now be the deciding factor. At a joint sitting of the Sections of Botany and Zoology, Professor F. O. Bower read a paper on sand dunes and golf links.

PREHISTORIC RACES OF INDIA.

In the anthropological Section the address was delivered by Mr. W. Crooke, the President, whose principal subject was the prehistoric races of India. The opening portion of the address was devoted to a review of recent literature of the subject, after which Mr. Crooke referred to the need of an Imperial Bureau of Ethnology.

Assuming that in the near future anthropological inquiries would be organised on practical lines, he invited attention to some special problems in India which deserved intensive study, and which could be solved in no other way. The first question which awaited examination was that of the prehistoric races and their relation to the present population. Unfortunately the materials for this inquiry were still imperfect. They could realise what the position of prehistoric archæology in Europe would be if the series of palæolithic barrows, the bone carvings of the cave-dwellers, the relics from kitchen-middens and lake dwellings were absent. The caves of Central Indian, it was true, had supplied stone implements and some rude rock paintings. But the secrets of successive hordes of invaders from the north, their forts and dwellings, lay deep in the alluvium, or were still covered by shapeless mounds. Tropical heat and torrential rain, the ravages of treasure-hunters, the practice of cremation, had destroyed much of the remains of the dead. The epigraphical evidence was enormously later in date than that from Babylon, Assyria, or Egypt; and the Oriental indifference to the past and the growth of a sacred literature written to subserve the interests of a priestly class weakened the value of the historical record.

Further, India possessed as yet no seriation of ceramic types such as that devised by Professor Flinders Petrie which had enabled him to arrange the Egyptian tombs on scientific principles; or that which Professor Oscar Montelius had established for the remains of the Bronze Age. Mr. Marshall, the Director of the Archæological Survey, admitted that the Indian museums contained few specimens of metal work, the age of which was even approximately known.

Though the record of the prehistoric culture was imperfect, they could roughly define its successive stages.

The palæolithic implements found in the laterite deposits belonged to the later Pleistocene period, and displayed a technique similar to that of the river-drift series from Western Europe. The Eoliths, which has excited such acute controversy, had up to the present not been discovered; and so far as was at present known, the palæolithic series from India appeared to be of later date than the European. Pleolithic man seemed to have occupied the eastern coast of the peninsula, whence he migrated inland, using turn quartzose, chert, quartzite, limestone, or sandstone for his weapons—that was to say, he seemed not to have inhabited those districts which at a later time were seats of neolithic culture. Early men, according to what was perhaps the most reasonable theory, was first to specialised in Malaysia, and his northward route was marked by discoveries at Johore and other sites in that region. Thence he possibly passed into India. The other view represented palæolithic man as an immigrant from Europe. At any rate, his occupation of parts of Southern India was antecedent to the action of those forces which produced its present form ere the great rivers had excavated their present channels, and prior to the deposition of the masses of alluvium and gravel which covered the implements which were the only evidence of his existence. Between the palæolithic and the neolithic races there was a great geological and cultural gap; and no attempt to bridge it had been made except the suggestion that the mission links might be found in the cave deposits when they underwent examination.

There was reason, however, to believe that the neolithic and the Iron Age cultures were continuous, and that an important element in the present population survived from the neolithic period. Relics of the neolithic were much more widely spread than those of the palæolithic age. They extended all over Southern India, the Deccan, and the central or Vindhyan range. Mr. Bruce Foote had discovered at various sites in the south factories of neolithic implements associated with wheel-made pottery of a fairly advanced type, showing that the Stone Age had survived side by side with that of metal down to comparatively recent times.

There was no trustworthy evidence for the existence of an Age of Bronze. The single fine implement of this metal which had been discovered was probably, like the artistic vessels from the Nilgiri interments, of foreign origin; and other implements of a less defined types seemed to be the result of imperfect metallurgy. The absence of a Bronze Age in India had been explained by the scarcity of tin and the impossibility of procuring it from its chief source in the Malay-Burman region, where the mines did not seem to have been worked in ancient times. But another view deserved consideration. Professor Ridgeway had shown that all the sites where native iron was smelted were those where carboniferous strata and ironstone had been heated by eruptions of basalt and iron was thus produced by a natural reduction of the ore. In Africa as well as India the absence of the Bronze Age seemed to be due to the abundant supplies of iron ores which could be worked by processes simpler than those required in the case of bronze In India iron might have been independently discovered towards the close of neolitic period and iron might have displaced copper without the intervention of bronze. However this might be the Copper Age in India which had been carefully studied by Mr. V. A. Smith, was of great importance. Implements of this metal in the form of flat and bar celts, swords, daggers, harpoon, spear, and arrow heads, with ornaments and a strange figure, probably human, had been found at numerous sites in Northern Indian. In Western Europe, according to Dr. Munro, the Copper Age was of short duration; but, Mr. Smith believed that in India the variety of types indicated a long period of development. No mention of iron occurred in the Rig-veda; but it appeared in the Atharvan, which could not be dated much later than 1,000 B. C. It was now recognised that there was a still obscure stratum of Babylonian influence underlying the Aryan culture; and if, as was generally supposed, the manufacture of iron was established by the Chaly-beas at the head waters of Euphrates, who passed it down the delta, its use might have spread thence among the Indo-Aryans, It certainly appeared late in the South Indian dolmen period; and they had the alternatives of believing that it was introduced there by the Dravidian trade with the Persian Gulf, which certainly arose before the seventh century before Christ, or that it was independently discovered by the Dravidians who still extracted it in a rude way from the native ores.

THROUGH THE HEART OF ASIA.

In the Geographical Section Lieut. P. T. Etherton, Indian Army, read a paper with lantern on an expedition he had taken from India through Gilgit, Hunza, across the Pamirs and thence through Chinese Tarkistan Mongolia and Siberia to the Trans Siberian Railway for the purpose of big-game shooting and the study of the larger fauna of Central Asia and Mongolia. The distance covered totalled nearly 4,000 miles and lay over routes which to a great extent had never previously been traversed. The only persons who completed the whole of the journey were Lieut. Etherton and his native orderly a Garhwalifrom the Himalayas the caravan men and followers being changed from time to time. The average strength of the caravan was ten men, but this was varied to meet circumstances. Lieut. Etherton left Lansdowne in the Himalayas in March, 1909, and travelled via Cashmere, the Gilgit Valley, and Hunza to the Pamirs, where the expedition remained one month, camp being at an elevation of from 14,000 feet to 15,000 feet above sea-level. From the Pamirs he proceeded by the Ili Su Pass (16,750 feet) to the little-known Yarkand River, and thence crossed into the Kulun Uga Valley by a pass (17,400 feet) which had never previously been crossed by a white man. After that the greatest difficulty was experienced in crossing fords in the Kulan Urgu Valley, whence the expedition crossed by two high passes into the valley of the Asgar Sai, and down this to Yarkand, where it arrived in the middle of June. Thence the journey was continued onward through Chinese Turkistan for several hundreds of miles to the Tian Shan Mountains, the central portion of the mountain system of Asia. Thence the expedition crossed into the Ili Valley and on to Kulja, a town of much political importance, and then struck through the Sairam Nor and Ebi Nor country and the mountains beyond to Chuguchak, a town in Western Mongolia. The expedition reached the foot of the Great Altar Mountains on the northern side of the Black Irtish Valley at the end of December, with the thermometer at—35 deg. and the whole country ice-bound. While in Altai the expedition was caught in a blizzard and practically the entire caravan was forest-bitten including Lieut. Etherton and his orderly. Thence ensured twelve fearful days of trekking to a small military post on the Siberian-Mongolian frontier, whereothe expedition arrived on Jan. 9 1910. A month later the journey was continued for 800 miles through Siberia to the Trans-Siberian Railway, mostly by sledge.

THE EMPIRE'S COTTON AREA.

Mr. Howard Reed's paper on "Cotton Growing within the British Empire" was heard by the Geographical Section of the British Association on September 5 with exceptional interest.

Mr. Reed said that year by year we were gradually approaching a very serious crisis, as the shortage of cotton was regular and progressive and unless supplies of raw fibre were obtained from other fields than those of American the Lancashire industry would not only gradually languish and decay, but would completely perish. For this reason it had become all-important that the industry of cotton growing in British Colonies should be fostered and developed, and if the effort was not abundantly successful within a few years the great staple trade of Lancashire was doomed. This was a sweeping statement, but it was nonetheless true, although the people most interested even now did not seem fully to realise the position. For several years the British Cotton Growing Association had energetically devoted themselves to the solution of the problem, with some measure of success, although they had been tardily and inadequately supported with the financial aid which the great work needed. The countries of Egypt and India up to now had been the only substantial sources of supply which had supplemented the production of the American cotton fields. Some measure of increase might be expected from these districts, but such expansion would be wholly inadequate to meet the increasing demands of the world. It was well known that, generally speaking, all countries within 40 degrees north and south of the Equator were climatically capable of growing cotton provided the soil was of average fertility and the rainfall sufficient. It would be at once seen that such as cotton growing zone embraced the whole of the British Colonies except Canada, Tasmania, and a portion of New Zealand. Consequently there should be no physical or geographical difficulty in obtaining ample supplies of cotton within the British Empire provided the necessary stimulus financial and otherwise was applied. The island colonies of Cyprus, Malta, Mauritius, Seychelles and Fiji and portions of Australia, British Borneo and the East Indian colonies each and all produced native cotton, and such-production could doubtless be considerably increased and rendered available for export. In the West Indies the efforts of the British Cotton Growing Association had already succeeded in re-establishing the industry of cotton growing with much promise of success. The African colonies more especially Uganda, Nyasaland and Lagos had conclusively shown that the "Dark Continent" was destined to provide a very large share of the cotton fibre which was so essential for the commercial prosperity of the Mother Country and for the salvation of the great Lancashire industry. So far for the seven years during which the cotton-growing effort had been pushed and stimulated considerable success had been achieved. The increased production of cotton by the Cotton Growing Association had been progressive from year to year; but the needs were so enormous that the increased supplies during seven years only reached 1-30 of Lancashire's average annual demand. They had asked Lancashire for half a million, and most of it had been obtained. There was no reason why the Government should not aid as it had assisted Uganda. A sum of five millions might be well employed for the development of cotton-growing and the African colonies were an incomparable field. Lagos was nearer to this country than New Orleans. It had developed, and there were hardly any limits to its growth and prosperity.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

In India, early in October, between the Rev. Arthur F. G. Wardell, chaplain of Ranikhet, second son of the late Rev. W. H. Wadell, Rector of St Giles', Colchester, and Nora Barnes, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Capron, Rector of Rahwell, Baldock, Herts.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in October at Hong Kong, between Captain D. H. Powell, 109th Mahratta Light Inf., third son of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Cork, D. D., of Cork, Ireland and Violet, fourth daughter of Mr. H. C. A: Timine, of Peeble Hill, Limpsfield, Surrey.

Marriages between the following have also been arranged:—

Capt. Charles Harold Turner, Royal Army Medical Corps, eldest son of the late Dr. F. H. Turner of High Wycombe, Bucks, and East Bergholt, Suffolk, and Janet Woodford, fourth daughter of Mr. John Walter Sherer, O.S.I., late Bengal Civil Service.

Mr. A. L. Baker, Magistrate and Civil Commissioner of the Hartley District, Southern Rhodesia, second son of General Norris Baker, Indian Army (retired), and Vera Campbell, only daughter of the late Major-Gen. E. Smith Brooke, C.B., the Connaught Rangers, recently commanding forces, Cape Colony, and Mrs. Brook, of Ballynahown, Fermoy.

Gilbert Hugh Hutt, son of the late Rev. William Weyman Hutt, rector of Rockwell cum Chilton, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge and Hon. Canon of Norwich, and Mrs. Hutt, of Munden House, Hockwold, Norfolk, and Flora Marguerite Vera Story, eldest daughter of the late Robert Henry Story. J. P., Deputy Commissioner of Central Provinces, India, and Mrs. Robert Story, of Lockington House, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

Florence Roman Elmes, of Dibrugarh, Assam, youngest son of General J. W. Elmes, of Southsea, Hants, and Lilian Bryham, youngest daughter of the late James B. Cardwell. of Clayton Greer, Chorley, Lancs.

The marriage of Cecil Arthur Hopkinson, Pathalipam, Upper Assam, with Miss Margaret Taylor, daughter of the late Major Robert Kirkpatrik Taylor, of Grovelands, Southgate, Middlesex, will take place at Dibrugarh in the middle of December. Miss Margaret Taylor will sail for India on Nov. 11, with her two sisters.

The marriage arranged between John Campbell Eggar Petrie, younger son of the late John H. Petrie, and Gwendoline, younger daughter of George William Wheeler, of Tupsley, Hereford formerly of Atchley Manor, Shifnal, Salop, will take place at the Cathedral, Bombay, on Monday Nov. 14.

The marriage arranged between Mr. D. G. Waller, I. C. S., son of the late Lieut.-Col. Waller, V. C, and Mrs. Waller, 39 Sion Hill, Bath, and Miss Eileen Leeson, third daughter of the late Rev. W. Nevill Leeson and Mrs. Nevill Leeson 15 Eaton Gardens, Hove, will take place at Colombo early in November.

The marriage arranged between Major F. Gore Anley and Miss Maitland will take place very quietly on Sept. 20, owing to an early departure for India.

TO SNAPSHOT TIGERS.

German Explorer Coming to India.

Berlin, Sept. 4.

The noted German explorer, Herr C. G. Schillings, the author of "With Flashlight and Rifle," is about to start on a journey to India, where he hopes to take a new series of photographs of wild animals at close quarters in the jungle. Herr Schilling gained fame as a photographer of wild animals, having succeeded in obtaining snapshots of lions, tigers, elephants, and many other dangerous beasts at such close quarters that his escape from personal injury was nothing short of marvellous. When ex-President Roosevelt decided to visit Berlin, one of the first wishes he expressed was that he might be privileged to meet this German hunter.

BRIBERY IN AMERICA.

Mr. Roosevelt on Blackmail by Legislators.

New York, Friday.

Mr. Roosevelt addressed a crowded audience at Kansas City in connection with his political tour. In contradistinction to his fighting speech at Osawatomie his remarks dealt rather with the ethical side of national policy. "Honesty," said the ex-President, "should be treated as a prime necessity to our success as a nation." This was practically the keynote of the address, which also emphasised the necessity for impartiality in the denunciation of political dishonesty. On this point Mr. Roosevelt said:—

"When in office I always proceeded upon the theory that there would be no need of my opponents raising the cry of 'Turn the rascals out!' because I would turn them out myself just as soon as by vigilant and intelligent industry I could discover them. The present Senator Bristow, for instance, was in the Post Office Department when information reached me which convinced me that there was extensive rascality being practised in the department. This information came to me through the then First Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Wynne—an admirable man, whose honesty I knew to be beyond proof. The active work of the investigation was done by another post office official in whose honesty, courage, and energy I had absolute confidence—the present Senator Bristow. When he got through I knew that all the rascals whose rascality could be detected were out of office, and that all of them who had committed acts which we could proceed against as criminal were indicted or imprisoned. As we dealt with the crooked public official, so we dealt with the crooked private citizen; with the rich swindler in New York or Chicago as with the horse thief or homicide in Indian Territory. We never attacked a man because he was a man of one political faith or another, because he did or did not possess wealth; and we never shielded him because he was poor or rich because he belonged to any particular church or to any particular party."

"SMALLER RASCALITIES."

As with parties so with individuals. In Mr. Roosevelt's opinion it was no use denouncing powerful corporations that prospered by bribing the Legislatures and withholding censure from smaller rascalities. The speaker went on:—

"Our duty is to war with equal sternness against the corrupt man of great wealth and the small man who makes a business of corruption. Our fight is against both the swindling corporation and the blackmailing or bribe taking politician. We cannot afford to limit a campaign against corruption to those who happen to have a certain social status. We need laws which shall put the corporation out of business so far as concerns corrupting the servants of the public and betraying the rights of the public. I believe that the great issue now before the people is the doing away with special privilege in all its forms doing away with the power of the big corporation to control legislation in its interests and to interfere in politics in order to secure privileges to which it is not entitled. But I regard the essential factor in this campaign as being an aroused civic conscience which will unsparingly condemn dishonesty in every form and in every man, high or low.

"Let us make war on crookedness of every kind in the man of small means as well as the man of large means. Let us judge each man by his conduct and not by his social or financial condition.

New York, Sept. 8.

Mr. Roosevelt, after warning possibly dishonest financiers that even if they helped him into office he would "hurt them if he got the chance," and after refusing to attend a banquet at which Senator Lorimer—against whom charges of wholesale buying of votes have been preferred—was to be present, went a step further yesterday, and accused the whole Illinois State Legislature of the "foulest and basest corruption," and "most infamous treason."

Mr. Lorimer, with whom Mr. Roosevelt refuses to sit at table, was elected to the United States Senate in May, 1909, by the votes of the Illinois Legislature. One of the State Legislators subsequently declared that Mr. Browne, a lawyer acting for Mr. Lorimer, bought his (the legislator's) vote for dols 1,000 (£200). Other legislators related similar tales of bribery, alleging that Mr. Browne made around among them, starting with dols 30,000 (£6,000) in notes on his possession, and handing out to each man his share. Mr. Browne was subsequently brought to trial, but the jury disagreed. Yesterday a second trial was held, and Mr. Browne was acquitted, the verdict coming a few hours after Mr. Roosevelt's indictment.

Lorimer has not been brought to trial, and has eloquently defended himself against these charges in the United States Senate.

Chicago, Sept. 8.

Mr. Roosevelt, speaking at the Hamilton Club here yesterday evening, boldly accused the Illinois Legislature, which elected Mr. Lorimer to the Senate, of foul corruption and infamous treason."

He declared he had read the reports of the investigation into Mr. Lorimer's election, which had resulted in the indictment of four legislators, and also the confessions of four other legislators.

"I have read the confessions of these four men," Mr. Roosevelt said, "and what the State Attorney's investigation developed, and I defy any honest man not to arrive at the conclusion that the Legislature whose doings were exposed was guilty of the foulest and basest corruption, and therefore of most infamous treason to American institutions."

Mr. Roosevelt, in conclusion, said, "If the people are content to send corruptionists to the State and National Legislatures the people will get the government they deserve, and a bad government it will be."

GIRL'S MASQUERADE.

Strange Adventures of Major's Daughter.

The search for Miss Margaret Bale, aged twenty-five (daughter of Major Bale, of Colchester), who disappeared some time ago, has resulted in a surprising discovery.

She has been found at West Perth, Western Australia, where she donned the dress of a man and engaged in occupations usually reserved for men. Until the middle of December she was a teacher at an ecclesiastical establishment at Kalgoorlie. She is described as a most accomplished woman, a clever linguist and musician, and altogether a person of considerable refinement and culture. She completed "her novitiate" in the establishment were she was teaching, and announced her intention of returning to England to see her mother, who was very ill and has since died.

She booked her passage by one of the steamers of the White Star Line. On December 22 she left the establishment, intimating that she was going to purchase a quantity of clothing for the voyage. That was the last that was seen or heard of Miss Bale until August 4 last, when she was found by the police working as a man, under the name of Martin Able, in a confectionery factory at West Perth.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

Her story of the six months' masquerade is an amazing one. At West Perth she first secured a job in a paper-bag factory. Tiring of this, she secured a position as a canvasser in a political league, still maintaining her disguise. She worked through an election in this capacity, and proved herself a keen partisan. Later she was employed as "strong boy and cellarman" at an hotel, but the work proving too arduous she left and took a shop, where she dealt in picture post-cards, photographs, and stationery. But the venture was not a success, and she had to give it up.

Meanwhile, the police were searching for her throughout Australia. It was feared that she had been murdered. Photographs were published in the Press, and it was by this means that she was eventually identified by a young woman working at the same establishment, who had noted the effeminate characteristics of "Martin Able." When discovered by the police she frankly admitted her disguise and on promising to abandon it she was allowed to go back to her friends. Her reason for the strange escapade is still a mystery. There is no suggestion of a love disappointment.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depts., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

AVIATION.

MILITARY AIRSHIPS.

Major Baden F. S. Baden-Powell, writes to the "Times":—

There is one point in connection with the employment of aeroplanes in war which has not been touched upon in your recent articles on the subject, but which is one that may be of the very greatest importance. The difficulties have been demonstrated of combating dirigible balloons which might come over to our island, avoiding any guns which we might have mounted, able to keep at an elevation of 5,000 feet or 6,000 feet, and able to progress at perhaps thirty miles an hour. But the antidote is now with us. In the small aeroplane we have an apparatus capable of rising quickly, at a few minutes' notice, of progressing at fifty or sixty miles an hour, and of rising to as high as can the dirigible, while its vulnerability is not nearly so evident. It can, therefore, chase and overtake the ponderous airship, and, if once it can get above it, can soon cause the collapse and downfall of the balloon. This would seem to imply that dirigible balloons are absolutely useless as military appliances when employed against nations possessing aeroplanes (which practically means all civilised nations). In this one respect alone, then, as a defence against hostile airships, military aeroplanes should have the highest value; and it behoves us in England to push ahead in developing our flying navy.

NAVAL OFFICER'S NEW BIPLANE.

Among the officers of the Royal Navy who are taking a keen interest in aeroplane construction, and who have gone to the pains of evolving machines on original lines, the most ambitious is Lieut. J. W. Seddon, R. N. He has completed a machine which is awaiting its first trials under power at the Dunstall aerodrome. This machine differs from all former ones in that instead of using wooden or metal spars in combination with plano-wire trussing a system has been evolved of employing metal tubes to quite an extraordinary extent the method of construction of nearly all these units being in hoop fashion. Moreover the aeroplane is of the biplane or double surface type; but in place of following the conventional method of having two main planes and a minor single or double tail plane, in combination with forward rocking or elevator plane, the seddon biplane has as large a pair of rear planes as there are forward ones, the power plant being carried by the outrigger spars whereby the forward and rear pair of planes are attached each to other, so that the centre of gravity is as near as possible between the two pairs of planes, instead of being, according to the latest and most generally practised method, under one or other of the planes.

There are approximately 1,000 feet of sustaining area or plane surface, each upper and each lower plane having a total area of approximately 250 square feet, giving 500 square feet of sustaining surface forward and as much in the rear. The span of these planes, however, is so great that they are built up each in four sections. There are forward as well as rearward rudders or "blinkers." As in the Wright system, two propellers are employed; but they are not driven by a single engine, two motors, each of eighty horse-power, being fitted, the drive being transmitted to each by chains, neither of which requires to be twisted. The pilot sits approximately between the two engines, also midway between the two pairs of planes, the control functions focussing in a steering column and wheel. The propellers themselves are of metal, and are not at all conventional in design being of great pitch and instead of swollen out in stream line section they appear like enormous twisted scoops. The extremities of each series of planes are set somewhat at a dihedral angle. Whether may be the results achieved with this machine it is at least remarkable in being original in almost every feature of its design while the ambitious nature of the project may be gathered from the fact that apart altogether from the enormous wing surface, which is between three and four time the size of the average large aeroplanes of the day, it is calculated that this machine will be able to carry half a dozen passengers, yet it only weighs about a ton itself.

GERMAN WAR OFFICE PRIZE.

The Prussian Ministry of War has stated that it will provide a prize of £1,250, to be competed for at the "national" flying week to be held at Johannisthal, near Berlin in October, on condition that a second prize to the value of between £500 and £750, is forthcoming. The Minister of War has placed a further sum of £480, as prize money at the disposal of the committee.

A

ALLEGED GERMAN SPY.

Arrest of an Officer.

A supposed German spy has been arrested at Portsmouth under the following circumstances:—On Monday, Sept. 5, shortly afternoon, some officers looking out from Fort Widley, Cosham, one of the chain of forts on Portsdown Hill, saw a man apparently sketching. A telescope was turned upon him, and as the man seemed to be sketching the fort a file of soldiers were sent out to apprehend him and bring him to the fort. He saw them coming, but made no attempt to get away, and the soldiers, having first blindfolded the man, took him into Fort Widley.

There he was questioned and searched. Upon him were found a sketch-map of Portsmouth, full plans of Forts Wallington, Southwick, Nelson, and Purbrook, and an almost completed plan of Fort Widley. When interrogated he said he was Lieut. Helm, a German officer, belonging to the 21st Pioneers. He refused to give any further account of himself or his movements before his capture, and asked permission to have an interview with the German Consul. This request was granted, subject to his agreeing to a British officer's presence at the interview. Lieut. Helm declined to accept this condition, and, therefore, was not allowed to see the Consul. Capt. H. de C. Martelli ordered him to be detained in one of the rooms of the fort, an officer being detailed to keep surveillance of him.

In the meantime Capt. Martelli reported the matter fully to the office of the General Officer Commanding at Portsmouth. The case it was reported to the Admiralty, who telegraphed instructions for the man to be detained and the plans found on him sent to the War Office. They were taken up to London on Monday night by Capt. Bostock Carter, D. A. A. G., Portsmouth.

Apparently the War Office attach importance to the incident, as in consequence of it, Major-Gen J. K. Trotter, General officer Commanding the Southern Coast Defences (Portsmouth), was on Sept. 6, recalled from leave.

A young Englishlady living outside Portsmouth gave to a Press representative an interesting account of her acquaintanceship with the arrested German officer. She describes her stay at Coblentz, and her friendship with German officers there, who stated that he had been over England more than once on Government business. She laughingly promised to "look after" any of the officers who might come over to England shortly afterwards one arrived from German and was bestowed:—"Well, he arrived on Saturday, and as I could not, of course, provide him with accommodation I obtained room for him a few doors away. . . . We got on to talk about Portsmouth, and what he thought about it, and in the course of our talk he showed me a large plan of Portsmouth Harbour, and, pointing to some pencil-marks upon it, said that those were his work. Of course, I was interested, and asked him what they were. Enough I knew. He said that they were fortifications. With that I taunted him about his bad draughtsmanship. But he said that they were good enough. After about an hour, however, I returned to the subject, and produced a text-book from his jacket, and showed him a drawing of two more forts, which were marked with a large number of German words. Although I can speak German fairly well, I understand German handwriting.

Lieut. Helm went that evening. I mentioned the matter occurred to a young officer at the Barracks, and he did not like the look of it. He would report to his senior officer. He must be cautious. Next day a civilian called upon me and when I asked who he was replied, 'I have been on your case. First of all I walked round you by boat, and then I slept on the same floor.' Nothing more concerning this matter occurred, but when I asked him about Lieut. Helm he must get back to London, as he had to meet a brother officer in London who was returning from Scotland, where he had some business. Finally I understood was to be on Tuesday or Wednesday. In the meantime he arranged to meet me at a certain railway terminus on Monday afternoon at three o'clock. He did not keep the appointment, and the next thing I heard from him was a telegram, which was as follows:—'Can't return until to-morrow mid-day.—Helm, Fort Purbrook.' The next thing I heard was that Lieut Helm had been arrested."

The War Office on Sept. 7 gave orders that Lieut. Helm should be handed over to the civil authorities. A warrant was obtained at three o'clock in the afternoon and was at once put into execution.

The arrest was made by Inspector Able of the Hampshire Constabulary, stationed at Havant, and took place in the officers' mess at Fort Purbrook, Cosham, where the prisoner was detained. The prisoner was driven to Fareham police station by Lieut. Salmond, Royal Field Art, the police following close behind in a trap. Upon arriving at Fareham he was brought up before Mr. John Sandy, J. P., Mr. H. S. Pearce, from the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, appeared for the prosecution. The warrant on which the prisoner was apprehended was issued on the sworn information of Capt. Horace De Courcy Martelli and Mr. Harold Seward Pearce, by consent of his Majesty's Attorney-General.

This document set forth that "Lieutenant Siegfred Helm, of the 21st Nassau Battalion of the German Army, on September 5, 1910, unlawfully and for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information about a certain fortress belonging to his Majesty the King—to wit, Fort Widley—did attempt to take a plan of the said fortress without authority given by and on behalf of his Majesty the King."

Mr. Pearce, in opening the case, said the prisoner was Lieut. Helm, an engineer officer of the German Army, and he was charged with an offence under the Official Secrets Act. He had only just been arrested, and with a view to the prisoner's being able to communicate with his friends, as well as to give time to the prosecution properly to lay the facts before the Court, Mr. Pearce asked that the prisoner should be remanded for a week.

Inspector Able, describing the arrest said he cautioned the prisoner and charged him with the offence. The prisoner in reply said, "I was there and the sketch I took was for my own information. I am no spy."

The magistrate then told the prisoner that would be kept in custody at Winchester until Thursday, Sept. 15, and would be properly treated there.

Lieut. Helm asked the magistrate to speak more slowly, and Capt. Martelli thereupon went into the box and explained matters to the prisoner, who offered no objection to the remand.

Later in the evening the prisoner was removed to Winchester gaol.

STATEMENT BY GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

The Administration of the Pioneer batt stationed at Mayence, to which Lieut. Helm belongs, has issued the following statement:—"Nothing is know in the battalion about the arrest from which it may be assumed that the charge is not of a serious nature. Lieut. Helm is a man who has hitherto lived a most orderly life, and in the opinion of all who know him he has quite other interests than those of a spy. His home is in Berlin and his father also is an officer. Lieut. Helm has openly worn his uniform in England, which he would hardly have done had he wanted to act as a spy. Presumably he was making sketches for his album of reminiscences, and did not know that he was within range of the fortifications. Since Oct. 1 of last year Lieut. Helm has been excused from regimental duties to enable him to follow a course of lectures at the Military Technical Academy at Charlottenburg. When the Academy closed for the summer vacation at the beginning of last month Lieut. Helm asked for six weeks' leave for the purpose of going to England to learn the English language, ignorance of which had often been very detrimental to him in his studies. Foreign Governments know that, every year, young zealous German officers go abroad to learn a foreign language in the country itself, just as foreign officers come to Germany for the same purpose. Lieut. Helm is described by his immediate superiors as a man without experience, and in view of the circumstance that he has attended only one course at the Academy as being absolutely incapable of pursuing technical studies abroad."

The marriage of Captain Lionel Peter Collins, 4th Goorkha Rifles, and Miss Gladys Rutherfoord, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Rutherfoord, took place on September 7, at Trull Church, the Rev. G. Ruck and the Rev. R. Bonsey officiating. The bride was given away by her father. There were four bridesmaids—Miss Muriel Wakefield, Miss Cicely Wakefield, Miss Justina Collins, and Miss Ethel Hill. Captain R. J. Collins, Royal Berkshire Regiment, was best man. A reception was held at Amberd House, Taunton, and afterwards the bride and bridegroom left for Venice.

CRIPPEN CASE.

What the Police Found in the Cellar.

TRACES OF POISON.

Hawley Harvey Crippen and Miss Ethel Clara Le Neve were again remanded at Bowstreet on September 6, until September 9. The charge against the former is that he murdered and mutilated his wife, Cora Crippen otherwise Belle Elmore but as anticipated the charge against Miss Le Neve was reduced also now being accused of being an accessory after the fact. Mr. Travers Humphreys who prosecuted, mentioned at the close of the day's hearing that the proceedings would not as seemed to be believed be protracted: indeed it was hoped to finish in following week. Some hours before the court was opened a long queue had formed, but only a very small percentage of there who had gathered gained admission. As was the case at the first hearing the body of the court on the ground floor was occupied almost solely by newspaper representatives, the back portion being given over to the many witnesses. The seats on the bench were all taken, amongst those in attendance being Sir Charles Mathews (the Public Prosecutor), Sir Melville Macnaghten (Assistant Commissioner of Police), Sir W. S. Gilbert, and Mr. Dawson, a Canadian justice of the peace. Sir Albert de Rutzen was the presiding magistrate.

Both Crippen and Le Neve were dressed exactly as they were at the first hearing. Crippen in particular looked care-worn, whilst Le Neve, to circumvent the attention of the photographers, had so arranged her veil that it was impossible, without being exactly in front of her, to get a glimpse of her features. There were occasions when she was painfully nervous. Once, indeed, she appeared to be on the verge of collapse. She breathed heavily and with difficulty, and convulsively clasped and unclasped her black gloved hands. Crippen, who watched her out of the corners of his eyes, was observed to place his foot on hers, and presently she became more composed. In a general sense, however, both the accused preserved an outward calm.

POINTS OF NEW EVIDENCE.

During the opening statement of Mr. Travers Humphreys new evidence and discoveries were touched upon. The crowded court listened with tense silence whilst the prosecuting barrister, in a cold, dispassionate voice, summarised the new points, which are given by the "Standard" thus:—

1. Traces of an alkaloid poison known as hyoscine were found by Dr. Wilcox, the analyst of the Home Office, in the remains discovered at 39, Hilldrop-crescent. It is believed that there must have been more than half a grain. It was explained that the customary dose is one-hundredth part of a grain and that it was practically tasteless, and could be given in any form of food.

2. It is alleged that on January 19 Crippen purchased five grains of promide of hyoscine, which was described as a form of hyoscyamine.

3. With the remains at Hilldrop-crescent were found the right hand back piece of a pyjams suit with the arm piece. The remaining part, it is alleged was found in Crippen's box. The name on both—Jones, Holloway"—was the same.

4. Crippen on February 2 and February 9, pawned a certain quantity of jewellery. These articles were identified as similar to those worn by Mrs. Crippen.

5. Two articles of female clothing, hairpins and strands of hair were found with the remains. In addition, it was discovered that the body had been operated on. Mrs. Crippen, it was stated by Mrs. Martinetti, a witness, had shown her a scar on her body were she had been operated upon.

6. Miss May, the secretary of the MusicHall Ladies' Guild, stated that the strands of hair found had been submitted to her. Two did not bear the slightest resemblance to that of Mrs. Crippen; but the third, eight inches in length, of a pretty auburn tint, had some little resemblance.

7. Miss Le Neve's statement to the police in which she said she was a single woman, but had lived with Crippen as his wife.

8. The introduction into the case of a music hall artist named Brue Miller, an instrumentalist, who it was said, frequently visited Mrs. Crippen. The Chicago police are at present trying to communicate with Bruce Miller for the purpose of sending him to England.

9. Crippen's statement of the frequent quarrels of himself and his wife, and her repeated threats to leave him.

CENTRAL ASIAN NEWS.

PERSIA.

Sir George Barclay, the British Minister in Teheran, presented to the Shah on Sept. 5, a letter from King George renewing his credentials.

POSITION OF THE CABINET.

The Teheran correspondent of the "Times" writes on Sept. 6:—

Ramazan begins to-day and provides the Government with a welcome respite. The feast is observed so rigorously in Persia that it tends to the mitigation of all activities, inimical and other. The actual position of the Cabinet seems to be secure while the 'entente' between Yeprim with the police, on the one hand, and the Bakhtiari, on the other, and the loyalty of both to the Government continue. Apart from force, the Government enjoys the confidence of all the best elements, but though no dog dares bark many growl, and the matterings of the bazaar are incessantly stimulated by the same agencies that provoked the contumacy of the Fidais.

Satar Khan's wound has unhappily become most serious, and amputation of the leg appears almost inevitable. Capital is made out of this by the Government's enemies who themselves are morally responsible for the unfortunate ex-leader's plight. The Government and its organs reply by treating Satar Khan with the utmost consideration, extolling his past services, and referring to his late misadventure as a piece of deceipt practised on him by others.

THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

The negotiations with regard to the removal of the Russian troops proceed with the customary slowness and are dangerously near a deadlock. The Cabinet professes total inability to ask the Mejliss to admit the new principle that the troops can be used as a lever for commercial concessions, and argues that, once it is admitted the three forces will in turn become the subject of fresh demands. It is needless to say that the British Minister is actively engaged in promoting a friendly understanding between the two parties. The argument which may, perhaps, be expected to weigh most seriously with the Russian Government is the undoubted difficulty which prolongation of the occupation creates for its English partner.

It has now become necessary to consider what policy is left open if the Persian Government should persist in its attitude of refusal to treat for the removal of the troops on the basis of concessions. In the circumstances the wisdom of a compromise is evident, and it is possible that a solution will be found in the proposal that the Persians should first grant the copper-mine concession at Karadagh, that the troops should then be withdrawn and finally, that the concession for a motor service on the Reshi-Teheran road should be granted. The first advantage of this course is that the Persian Government, with the good-will of Russia increased and its own credit heightened by the withdrawal of the troops, would be able to mollify the Mejliss regarding the motor concession which is now anathema. The idea of granting it in advance, possibly as only an instalment of the concessions, rouses violent protest.

The second obvious advantage is that Russia's prestige would be vindicated if the establishment of a motor service followed rather than preceded withdrawal of the troops as instead of indulging in unseemly exultation of which there was once a possibility, the Mejliss would signalise the event by an important concession increasing the facilities of communication with Russia. It may be said that there is still room for hope that an agreement will be reached

THE MEJLISS AND FOREIGN ADVISERS.

The Mejliss rejected the Ministerial proposal for the employment of French advisers in the Ministry of France and voted with practical unanimity for Americans. A second Ministerial proposal for the employment of an Italian "sous-prefet" in the Ministry of the Interior appears also to have been rejected, the proposal of the special committee to select a Frenchman being adopted.

GERMANY AND PERSIA.

Teheran, Sept. 1.—The "Sharq" reproduces an article which appeared in the "Cologne Gazette" on Aug. 15, indicting Russian policy in Persia as wantonly provocative, and declaring that German policy seeks no territory in the East, but that Germany's interests are bound up with the solidarity and progress of the Musulman peoples.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

In the course of a long letter dealing with the foreshadowed changes in the course of training for the Indian Civil Service, published in an educational supplement to the "Times," the Rev. A. C. Headlam, M.A., D.D., Principal of King's College, London, says:—

I should like to be allowed to suggest an alternative policy. The right course would, I believe, be to return to the old rule by which candidates were selected at about the age of eighteen, and that then the selected candidate should go through a full three or four years' course at a University in a school of Indian studies. This would be so arranged that he would obtain his general education as part of his special training—an arrangement quite in accordance with the tendency of modern University development—and if the subjects which would be learnt are considered, it will be seen that they form a suitable curriculum for a degree course. The training for work in the Government of India should include:—

1. Languages and Literature: at least one Indian classical and vernacular language.

2. History: with special reference to the history, geography, and ethnology of British India.

3. Political Philosophy, with special reference to Indian administration and the history of Indian institutions.

4. Jurisprudence, with Modern Indian, Hindoo, and Mahomedan Law.

5. Comparative Religion, with special reference to Indian religions.

A course such as this, which might vary to a certain extent in different Universities, would give both a wide general culture and a good special training. If for any reason a probationer were unable to continue his career, he could still be a well-educated man, and he would not suffer in life at home because his education was somewhat different from that of most of his contemporaries. The future Indian Civil servant who had worked at the subjects of his course for three or four years in a University spirit would go out to India at the age of about twenty-two with the same enthusiasm for Indian learning that his contemporaries have for Classics or History or Science. While at the University he would have the advantage of working with contemporaries who were going into other lines of life for he would share general lectures in History and Political Philosophy with History students, and at Oxford with those working for the Final Classical Schools; Jurisprudence he would share with the Law students, and Comparative Religion with the Theology student, for a knowledge of comparative religion ought to be part of every modern Theological course. The range of subjects will compare very favourably with that of the Final Classical School at Oxford. Both courses will include Languages, Literature, History and Political Philosophy—the one with special reference to the history of Greece and Rome; in the Indian School Jurisprudence and comparative religion would take the place of Philosophy.

There would be two further advantages in the proposed scheme. There would be no necessity for special Government examinations. There would probably be two University examinations in the proposed course, and they would form quite a sufficient test of the student's progress while the stimulous of attempting to get a first class would be a far greater incentive to thorough work than any Government examination. A second advantage would be that if would lead to the building up in our Universities of a really good school of Indian studies. We should have a body of professors and teachers devoting their lives to the study of Indian learning in all its branches, and our Universities would take the same interest in the history, Literature, Languages, Archæology, and Religious of India as of those of Greece and Rome. It has always been one of the abiding disgraces of this country that, in spite of our wide Oriental Empire, we have not an organized body of expert learning dealing with Indian and other Oriental subjects. The creation of such a school would do a good deal to wipe away this reproach. It would, of course, only be in three or four Universities of the country that it would be possible to organise such a school; it would only be to those Universities that the Government would send its probationer students, and one condition that should be made would be that tutors should be provided for them who would themselves be retired Indian Civil servants. Some of the professors and teachers would also probably be retired officials, and their work would thus be created quite a sufficient "Indian" atmosphere to prepare the probationer for the practical side of his future work.

If a scheme such as that proposed were to be adopted, it would imply, as has been said, the return to eighteen as the age of selection. It is not necessary to consider the reasons which caused the change to be made to a later date, but we may ask the practical question: What is the best means of selecting candidates for such an important work? The proper training for our future administrators is, I believe, the best English school education, and the majority probably of those selected, although not all, should have had a classical training. Whatever defects there may be in an English school education, the abler men sent up to the University are as well educated for their age as the boys of any other country in the world. It is a certain number of these that we should hope to secure each year, and it would, I believe, be desirable that all candidates should be required to have been educated for a certain number of years at a recognised English school, or in some other way approved by the authorities, and that the examinations should be similar in character to those for Oxford and Cambridge Scholarships, and conducted by similar examiners. These have a far less mechanical character than the ordinary Civil Service examination, and are better suited for selecting the ablest men.

Mr. J. D. Anderson, late I.C.S., University teacher of Bengali, writes to the "Times":—

Sir,—Dr. Rouse preaches counsels of perfection, and where the training of future administrators is concerned we are all optimists and aim at perfection. The present choice open to probationers between Hindoo and Musulman law on the one hand and a classical language on the other is very much as if a future barrister were offered a choice between Latin and Roman law in translations. If he knew no Latin we can guess what his choice would be. But when the period of probation is once more extended to two years, no doubt Hindoo and Musulman law will again be made a compulsory subject. The classical languages of India will then be the only means of earning extra marks. Would not that inducement suffice without making the classical languages, as Dr. Rouse suggests, compulsory! Failure to satisfy the examiners in a compulsory subject might lead to the rejection of an otherwise very competent probationer. As a teacher of languages, I must needs sympathise with my learned colleague. As an ex-administrator I cannot help remembering that many distinguished civilians have had no knowledge of the Indian classics. There is some talk of introducing Indian ethnology into the curriculum. I am sure Dr. Rouse will agree with me in urging that if that subject is adopted it shall not be made an alternative to the classical languages. If it is taught at all it should be made compulsory, for tolerably obvious reasons.

Sir Thomas Lipton contemplates making a voyage to Ceylon in his yacht 'Erin.' It is understood that Prince Leopold of Battenberg will accompany him and that Prince Maurice of Battenberg will join the yacht later.

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "John Barrow."

"Nearly six and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added:—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR OIL.

The announcement which has been given so much publicity to during the past few days in the columns of the daily press, that the British Admiralty is considering the construction of armoured cruisers whose motive power shall be internal combustion engines, adds another to the already long list of victories which oil is taking to itself in the realms of industrial progress on land and scientific advancement in marine spheres.

Applied for purposes of warfare, there is no doubt that the suggestion of the British Admiralty to utilize internal combustion engines is quite original and in practice is bound to have a considerable number of advantages as compared with the present system of coal firing. It is not our attention to dilate at length upon what must be apparent advantages, but there mere mention of the absence of smoke, which will be brought about by the carrying into effect of the Admiralty's suggestions, is a very important factor in manœuvres at sea during a time of war. But apart from this, the new system of propulsion is certain to bring about the dawn of a new era in regard to national armaments, since the present method of the firing of boilers upon our latest ironclads, in the light of experience of internal combustion engines, cannot but be regarded as absolutely obsolete.

In connection with the mercantile fleet, the use of internal combustion engines has for several years been adopted with the greatest possible success, one of the most notable pioneers in this respect being the well-known petroleum producing firm of Messrs. Nobel Bros., of Russia, who latest oil tankers are all fitted with this up-to-date method of propulsion.

Eight years ago Messrs. Nobel Bros, gave orders for the building of two ocean-going oil tankers—the "Wandal" and the "Sarma"—each of which was to be equipped with Diesel motors of 360 horse-power, and so successful were the results of the experiment, that in each succeeding year more orders were placed, and in each case the motive power was considerably increased. The latest vessels built for the firm are named respectively the "Emanuel Nobel" and "Karl Hagelin," the first named being launched last year and "Karl Hagelin" during the present year. Each vessel is equipped with internal combustion engines developing 1,200 horse-power a fact which in itself shews how great has been the advance of the internal combustion engine in regard to marine uses.

But whether the use of oil for marine propulsion is attained either by the internal combustion engine or by the ordinary methods of spraying into the boilers a continuous stream of atomised oil, it matters little to the petroleum industry; in any case she will be the gainer by reason of the extended consumption of oil for these purposes. The many advantages of liquid fuel for seagoing craft are now too well-known and though another phase of the subject has been opened up by the suggested adoption of internal combustion engines for Admiralty needs, the one subject is so closely linked with the other as to be almost impossible of disintegration. They both unmistakably point to the great and real progress which oil is making as a steam raiser both on land and sea.

So steady has been this progress in the past, and so numerous have been the advantages achieved by the adoption of liquid fuel as opposed to coal firing, that one feels confident that if the not far distant future the majority of our largest passenger liners will see the advisability of doing away with that white slave labour in the stoke-hold by utilising the newer and far more economical power which oil places at their disposal. It is more than passing strange that through at the present time our American mail boats are only considering the subject of liquid fuel in all its bearings, it is nearly ten years ago since Dr. Dvorkovitz brought to their notice the inestimable benefits which would accrue by utilising oil as fuel. Dr. Dvorkovitz went to the States in September, 1901, and upon his return he wrote in the Review as follows, regarding the possibilities of liquid fuel on the "Lucania":—

"I had the opportunity of specially studying the fuel question on passenger steamers during my trip. During the voyage the "Lucania" consumed 3,000 tons of coal in her hundred furnaces, the total personal of the stoke holds being about 150. As I went through the various compartments they reminded me of a description of the Inferno by Dante. The enormous heat prevailing there made it exceedingly hard work for the strokers, and I was not surprised to hear that the life of these men is very short.

"During the night the speed of the steamer was considerably reduced, not so much for the purpose of safety; but because the strokers were unable to keep up the steam. By the substitution of liquid fuel, the number of strokers would be reduced to a maximum of 20 while the work of these would be greatly lightened. In fact, there would be practically nothing more to do than to watch the burners to see they did not become chocked The temperature of the stokeholds would also be much more bearable, and their would be no need to load the bunkers with 3,000 tons of coal, as 1,500 tons of oil would see the trip out. Moreover, the two or three days for the loading of the vessel with coal would be dispensed with as the necessary amount of oil could be taken on board in a few hours.

"I came to the conclusion that even at the price of three to one against coal, oil would be cheaper. In addition to this the vessel would be able to make the voyage in a shorter time. Speed is, course, a very important factor on the Atlantic, especially as the new German boats are making very rapid crossings. The English vessels, in order to maintain their superiority, must take advantage of every facility to secure this end, and there can be no doubt that the introduction of liquid fuelwould be of considerable assistance in this direction. What took as introduction of liquid fuel would mean to the oil industry I will just indibate by taking two companies—the Cunard and the white Star lines. These two companies jointly make over 100 voyages per year, using for each voyage about 2,000 tons of coals, or about 200,000 tons per year. If oil were substituted, it would mean that 300,000 tons would be required for the purpose of there two lines only.

It is now even premature to state positively that liquid fuel will be introduced upon our Transatlantic vessels, but from what we know, everything points to an early conversion to liquid fuel.

Given this outlet on the one hand, and the adoption of internal combustion engines for the British fleet on the other, an impetus would be given to the petroleum industry which would be without parallel in any other branch of commerce.—"Petroleum Review."

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES.

An Exchange Telegraph Company's message from Cape Town, dated Sept. 7, says:—The question of the treatment of Asiatics, which has hitherto been passed over by South African statesmen, was alluded to by Mr. Merriman in a speech at Stellenbosch yesterday. He referred to South Africans unconcernedly kicking a few thousand Indians from pillar to post, and said that it was the duty of the Empire to secure for them fair treatment. He reminded his audience of the possibility that the harsh measures adopted in dealing with Asiatics might be used as a convenient lever for fomenting unrest in the Indian Empire, where there were 300 millions of people.

Mr. Abraham Fischer, speaking in a rural constituency, urged the Afrikanders to stand together and keep out the "capitalists," who were like asavogels and wanted to exhaust the wealth of the country, and then seek other carrion elsewhere. The Johannesburg correspondent of the "Times" cites the speech as a sample of the kind of appeal which the Ministerial Party is making everywhere to rustic audiences.

A Customs Proclamation with regard to Basutoland is published in the Pretoria "Gazette." It brings Basutoland into line with the Union Provinces for Customs purposes, as in the case of Rhodesia. Further proclamations will deal in a similar manner with Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

A year ago, on the 1st of September, the cables announced Dr. Cook's claims as discoverer of the north pole. There followed, shortly after, news of that explorer's sensational reception in Copenhagen, the accounts of which were, in some particulars, contradictory, and have never since been clearly and succinctly stated. Such a statement is now furnished in the September "Century" by one of the principal actors in the Copenhagen incident, Hon, Maurice Francis Egan, American Minister to Denmark. Mr. Egan draws a vivid picture of Dr. Cook as he met him on his triumphal entry into Denmark's capital, and his account of the attitude of the University of Copenhagen and the Danish people adds materially to the solution of what may be called "The Cook Mystery."

SOME NOBLE WOMEN OF CHINA.

The following brief sketches of some of the noble women of China have been taken from a work by Chu Ng-tseun, which covers the entire period from the beginning of the empire to the end of the Ming dynasty. The work, writes a contributor to the "North China Herald" comprises many volumes written in a concise style and with picturesque diction. Not infrequently a Chinese teacher of moderate attainments stands and stares at a passage, as a native buffalo will glare at a foreigner, of whom he can make nothing because no such being has ever before been seen by him. In truth, what the passage actually states is not too easy, to discover. These sketches of notable women, however, being brief, are necessarily simpler, and in most cases the descriptions are admirable.

The author lived in the reign of Kien Lung—the brilliant literary period of the present dynasty. He composed his volumes in the twenty-fifth year of that monarch, that is to say A. D. 1761. The name of the work is which may be freely rendered "The Words and deeds of Illustrious Officials." It must be admitted that the volumes are not suited for holiday reading; and, further, that the "Words" are much more numerous than the "Deeds." A few weeks ago I was conversing with a group of friends and happened to have one of the volumes in my hand. When asked the title I replied "Great deeds of great men." Asked further. "Of what did these famous deeds consist?" I roplied "In writing dispatches to the several Emperors of China, during the last four thousand years, in which virtue and economy are extolled, and vice and taxation condemned." The reply was greeted with laughter. It was so characteristic of China. The book contains a concise life of Chu Hsi, and some day I may condense it. Meanwhile to come to the noble women, some stories are pathetic; some are comic, some are natural: some are strange. I will begin with one that is strikingly pathetic.

THE CHASTE SISTERS.

In the reign of Wing Tai, that is A. D. 765, there lived two sisters who were endowed with supreme beauty. They grew up comparatively uncultured, but possessed of determined wills. One day a band of brigands attacked the village in which the two sisters lived, and robbed the inhabitants; they also killed many of the people, who could not escape. The two sisters, whose ages were nineteen and sixteen, respectively, conscious of their attractiveness and the consequent danger to which it exposed them, escaped and hid themselves in a mountain cave. But the robbers discovered their hiding-place and dragged them ruthlessly forth. They then departed, driving in their van the sisters, whom they were bearing away to their mountain fastnesses. As the company was moving through a mountainous district, the elder sister spoke softly to the younger, "I would rather die than submit to the outrage in store for me." No sooner had the words left her lips, than she suddenly flung herself over a precipice, into the abyss yawning more than a hundred and thirty feet beneath them. The brigands stood for a moment, as it were stunned at the daring deed. But the younger sister, animated by the example of the elder, also flung herself over, and both lay together a mangled heap, broken in limb, and covered with blood. Then the robbers fled in panic-stricken haste. Soon the fame of the sisters, and their conspicuous self-sacrifice reached the ears of a high official in the capital, who forthwith petitioned the Emperor that he would confer an honorary distinction upon the family, and grant the members thereof immunity from taxation for all future, time because the two maidens preferred a sudden and horrible death rather than submit to disgrace and degradation.

THE STERN MOTHER.

Li King-yeung's mother was called Cheung. She was by nature no less stern than intelligent. She was early left a widow, with a son whose education she personally directed. At the back part of the family residence, was an old wall. One day this wall fell down, when lo, under its foundation was discovered money enough to sink a ship. The mother then blessed Heaven, and said "I have heard that wealth, got without labour, can only bring misery to the person who receives it. Heaven, because of my departed husband's virtuous life, has pitied me in my poverty, and dealt liberally with me. I desire, however, only that my orphan son may learn and attain unto perfect understanding. I will not touch the money." She, therefore, issued orders that the coins should be covered in, and a house built on the spot. Her son Li King-yeung subsequently became an official, and even when white-headed he did not know the simplest mistakes of his inferiors to pass unpunished. He was at one time T'aitsai at Chitsai and when one of the soldiers opposed him, he ordered that the man should be beaten to death. The army was enraged, and on the brink of revolt. His mother, in the inner apartments, heard of the trouble and straightway came forth into the judgment hall. There she made her son stand up before her and fiercely upbraided him. "The Emperor," she said, "has entrusted you with this great trust, but you have usurped his prerogative, and, in administrating punishment, you do what you list. You have caused a man to be beaten to death, who has not been guilty of any crime. The harmony of the entire district is jeopardized. You will compel your old mother to go down into the grave, laden with shame and disgrace. How, moreover, will you dare to face your ancestors?" She then ordered the lictors standing by, who were full of awe at the scene, to strip the old official of his robes, and to punish him. They beat him on the back, until some of the underlings came forward and begged that the punishment be stayed. After a time he was released, and the disaffected soldiers returned to their allegiance.

THE DUTIFUL DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

The wife of Cheung I-tsung was named Lo. She was a woman of culture and had read widely. She also served her husband's parents with the devotion of an ideal daughter-in-law. One night a band of robbers, several tens in number attacked the family mansion, with staves, drums, and a great noise. They scaled the wall and entered the dwelling. The inmates fled and hid themselves like rats in their holes. The old people were forgotten, but Lo, indifferent to the glittering knives, rushed into the room where her husband's parents were, and dauntlessly stood by their side to protect them. The brigands beat and stabbed her till they thought that she was dead; then they decamped. Presently the members of the family skulked back. They asked the exhausted Lo, "How was it that you showed no fear?" She replied. There is only one characteristic that differentiates men from the brute beasts. The former have virtue, and love righteousness; and the latter have not. When the people in one's neighbourhood are threatened with danger, those who live near should hasten to the rescue. Should not this spirit be the more marked, and self-abandonment the more unreserved where one's husband's parents are concerned? If by any possible chance danger should threaten them should one dare to live when they may suffer, or perchance lie?

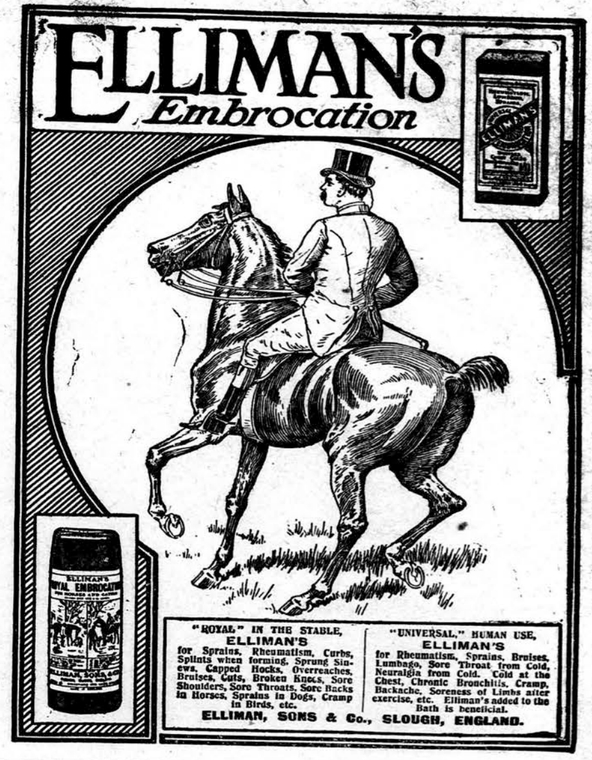
THE MORAL.

These three lives illustrate three of the cardinal virtues of Chinese social life upon which their moralists are always insisting in theory, whatever may actually be realised in practical life. Female chastity, parental control and wifely submission are ever belauded. The uncovetous nature of Li-King-yeung is just as miraculous as the discovery of the masses of money underneath the old wall, and met with just as seldom.

But a Chinese gentleman to whom I read the sketch said naively, "I wonder if it is all quite true!"

The story of "John Carter," whose remarkable poem, "Con Sordini," appeared in the April "Century," and who was subsequently released from the Minnesota State Prison at the age of twenty-four, will appeal to those who are interested in the fate of offenders against the law. "Prison Life as I Found it," in the September "Century," gives Carter's account of his experiences. It is unsensational in tone, and the practical suggestions it conveys for prison reform are of special interest in view of the International Prison Congress, which is to meet in Washington in October for the discussion of just such problems as those presented by Carter. "The first essential in dealing with criminals," concludes the writer of the article, "is to treat them not as animals, not as subjects for psychological vivisection, and not as commercial assets or debits to the state, but as men."

ELLIMAN'S Embrocation



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6d. per Tablet.

To be obtained from: KATRAK & Co., KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, September 22.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... ... ₹0 1-2 unchgd
2 per Cent. Reduced ... ... 97 1-2 +1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) 93 2-4unchgd
2 1-2 per cent. Government Securities 53 2-16—1/16
Bar Silver in London ... ...24 11-16—1-16
Do. 2 months hence... 24 3-4—1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady.
Silver in New York ... ... 53 1-2—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs— 25-32 unchgd
Do. Berlin ... 20·44 +1-2
Do. New York ...4·851-2unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...3 p.c. 9-6-1910.
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 2 13-16unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight. 3 3-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 1-4— 1-3
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 3-4—:-3
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 7-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 1 1-4 —:-8
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77-9 1-2unchgd
Amount Paid into the Bank of England ... £ 306,000
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1-3-29-32 unchgd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£19,000,000	Dec. £	700,000
Public Deposits	...£ 2,500,000	Dec. £	800,000
Other Deposits	...£43,500,000	Dec. £	200,000
Government Securities	£15,300,000	Dec. £	300,000
Other Securities	...£29,100,000	Dec. £	100,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,900,000	Dec. £	600,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, September 22.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spots... ... Moderate demand, steady.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export 500
Imports 1,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 7-86 +2
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... ... 12 3-8—1-3

Cotton Delivery	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
	7·19	6·99	6·93
	+7	+ 6	+7
Mid. Uplands	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
	6·90	6·90	6·90
	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7
U. O. C.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
	6·91	6·91	6·92
Liverpool	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7

NEW YORK, September 22.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :— bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 30,000
Do Last year 39,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 3,000
Do. Exports to Continent 12,000
Spot Cotton.— ... 12·90 unchgd
Futures at New York ..... Advanced on bull support and short covering and on firm southern spot market and improved demand. Oct. 11·33 +10
Do at New York ..... Dec. 13·28 +14

NEW ORLEANS.—
Spot Cotton ... ... 13 7-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. ... 13·15+ 8
Do. do. Dec. ... 13·13+10
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.

LONDON, September 22.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C.I.F. 36 3-4
Do Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—London.
Do Whether Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 47
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 45
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship 41 1-3
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.— Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 79
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 78 1-3
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 11

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 13 11 1-4
Months of Shipment, Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ...7 2 1-2—Sellers.
Tone.—Dull.

METAL.

Copper Brazlers ... ... £ 67 1-4
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 5 15-16

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 25th October.

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
18	4	3	3	East Indian.
11	16	2	1	Egyptian.
0	4	2	10	Abyssinian.
1	0	0	0	West Coast African.
0	3	3	19	Lisbon.
1	6	3	21	Sea Horse Teeth.
0	0	2	7	Rhinoceros Horns.
35	17	1	5	

Deliveries since July auctions 60 1-2 Tons.

STATISTICS.

	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
Imported 1st Jan. to 31st Aug. ...	205	211	185	186	163	188
Deliveries Ditto ...	208	219	152	180	169	182
Stock 31st Aug.....	77	78	95	44	43	63
Landed during Aug.		13				
Deliveries Ditto ...		35				

GREY YARN.

Spinners have not reduced their prices in sympathy with the decline in cotton as they cannot see their way to work at reduced rates. 2-40 Bleached and Grey is inquired after at 1-1 and 1-0 but Spinners quoted 13 1-2d. and 12 1-2d. 30 water is in good demand but local prices are still not in parity with rates demanded by Spinners, so business does not result.

Home Prices are as under :—
2-30 s Grey 12d.
2-30 s Bleached 13d.
2-40 s Grey 1d.
2 40 s Bleached 13 7-8d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2 60 s Bleached 17 1-2d.
2-80 s Grey 21 1-2d.
2-80 s Bleached 22d.
2×100 s Grey 26 1-2d.

Local prices are as under :— per lb.

30 s	Water ...	...Rs. 0 10	6 to 0 11 6
40 s	„ ...	... „ 0 11	6 to 0 12 0
40 s	Glasgow ...	... „ 0 11	9 to 0 12 0
40 s	Mull ...	... „ 0 11	9 to 0 12 0
60 s	Mull ...	... „ 1 2	0 to 1 6 0
2-100 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 11	9
2-100 s	Bleached ...	... „ 1 13	6
2-80 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 5	3
2-80 s	Bleached...	... „ 1 8	0
2-30 s	Grey ...	... „ 0 12	6
2-30 s	Bleached...	... „ 0 13	0
2-40 s	Grey ...	... „ 0 12	3
2-40 s	Bleached...	... „ 0 13	6
2-60 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 1	6
2-60 s	Bleached...	... „ 1 0	3

MERCERISED YARN.

Demand is very slack and stocks being large prices show a downward tendency. Firms who have stock in hand are willing now to part with the same as they see no chance of improvement.

			Rs.
2-24 s	Grey ...	...	at 27d
2 30 s	Grey ...	...	„ 28d
2-60 s	Bleached ...	...	„ 37d
2-24 s	Bleached ...	...	„ 28d

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-30 s	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 9 6
2-30 s	Bleached ...	„	1 10 6
2-24 s	Grey ...	„	1 9 0
2-24 s	Bleached ...	„	1 11 0
2-60 s	Grey ...	„	1 6 0
2-60 s	Bleached ...	„	1 5 6

GREY GOODS.

Business in grey shirtings on account of ati prices demanded by Manchester is very hard but dealers are now paying even higher prices as the stocks are fast decreasing and they see no chance of any decline in Manchester rates. In dhooties the stock of 2-10 and 2-11 yards is very limited and local prices have also advanced. Manufacturers require 3d. more over the usual limit which hampers business. In mercerised dhooties shipments demanded are too distant. In G. P. Drills business is done at 13-0 1-2

Ballis	(Original Fair)	Rs.	5 12 0
Do.	(Imitation Fair)		No goods.
Do.	100,000	„	6 6 0
Do.	4025	„	5 3 0
Do.	7900	„	5 14 0
Do.	Drills Majid	„	7 10 0
Do.	Jaconets No. 18	„	3 8 6
Do.	do. No. 636	„	3 3 0
Do.	do. No. 139	„	2 14 0
Do.	Mulls No. 525	„	No goods.
Ritchie,	Four Heads	„	5 13 0
Do.	No. 1566	„	No goods.
Forbes	No. 651	„	5 8 6
Lyon,	Shanker	„	5 14 6
Do.	No. 1575	„	No goods.
Do.	Bhut Chap	„	6 8 0
Deuhurst	5	„	6 15 0
Do.	B B B	„	8 12 0
Do.	B B	„	7 6 0
Bombay	C No. 1500	„	5 12 0
Grahams	No. 2730	„	5 10 0
Do.	Yellow Horse 8lbs.	„	5 5 0
Flemings	No. 463	„	5 3 0
Original	Sinduris 8lbs	„	5 11 0
Macdonalds,	Drills Queen		No goods.
Peppell	Drills, American	„	10 9 0

WHITE GOODS.

Here is a good demand in the local market and as rains all over are good dealers expect a good market this year. Although cotton prices have declined, cloth prices keep steady. Manufacturers seem to be filled up for near shipment as they require January-February for new business which dealers are not inclined to entertain.

Graham's	Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.
Do.	do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2 2 0
Do.	do. ...	A I	„ 2 7 6
Do.	do. ...	199/399	„ 2 13 0
Do.	Mulls ...	9/999	„ 2 11 0
Do.	do. ...	9959	„ 4 5 0
Rallis	Nainsooks ...	2600	„ 1 13 0
Do.	do. ...	61/81	„ 1 15 6
Do.	do. ...	7070/9090	„ 2 1 6
Do.	do. ...	9999	„ 2 4 6
Do.	do. ...	5300/9300	„ 2 5 6
Do.	do. ...	7/27	„ 2 9 0
Do.	do. ...	88/98	„ 2 11 6
Do.	do. ...	39620	„ 2 14 6
Rallis	Mulls ...	55	„ 1 4 0
Do.	do. ...	Sun	„ 1 7 0
Do.	do. ...	1170	„ 1 8 0
Do.	do. ...	1270	„ 1 8 6
Do.	do. ...	59/60	„ 2 15 6
Do.	do. ...	6/600	„ 2 13 0
Do.	do. ...	6000	„ 4 7 6
Do.	do. ...	88	„ 3 7 0
Ritchie	Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„ 1 13 0
Do.	do. ...	3500/5520	„ 2 0 0
Do.	Mulls ...	1260	„ 1 16 6
Lo.	do. ...	(Jovala).	„ 2 8 0
Lyon	Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	„ 2 0 3
Greaves	do ...	8000	„ 3 1 6
Do.	Mulls ...	5060	„ 1 10 0
Do.	Nainsooks	30/50300	„ 2 1 6
Shaw Wallace's	„ ...	Motor Car.	„ No Goods.
Macdonald	Mulls ...	64	„ 2 8 0
Liepmanns	shirtings...	1500s.	„ 10 1 0
Holland	...	40000	„ 11 0 0
Do.	...	XXXX	„ 10 0 0
Lyon	... ...	O 4000	„ 13 10 0
Horrocks	Shirtings...	M O	„ 12 6 0
Do.	do. ...	M H	„ 13 6 0
Do.	do. ...	E F	„ 13 8 0
Do.	do. ...	S O	„ 20 8 0

BOMBAY, September 23.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened unchanged at 1s. 4d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 4 3-32d. 15 Doc.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ... ...1s. 4 7-32d.
„ „ Forward ... ...1s. 4 5-16d. Dec.
„ 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 3-8d.
Francs 3 m/s „ 170 1-4
Marks 3 m/s „ 133 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong 132 1/2
„ Shanghai 179
„ Japan 150

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 down and closed at 25 5 8 and New York was 1-8 down at 53 1-2.

Business in silver opened at Rs. 72-1 but as the settlement day is approaching there being sellers, there was a decline of two annas in the rate. At the close the rate ruled 71-15. There is a moderate demand for ready.

Demand in gold is moderate and there is no change to report.

GOLD.

			Rs.	a.	p.
8 touch	Fakirsett ...	...	23	9	0
97 touch	Chiatu ...	...	23	7	0

Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch

			24	1	3
National	Bank ...	...	24	1	6
Chartered	Bank ...	...	24	0	6
Sovereigns	Shield ...	...	15	4	0
Do.	Dragon ...	...	15	0	0
Australian	...	...	24	0	9
English	Gold ...	...	24	0	6
Native	Bullion ...	...	24	0	6
Indian	Specie Bank ...	...	24	0	6

SILVER.

117 1-2	Penny ...	...	72	0	0
117	Penny Ready ...	...	71	15	0
Local	per tola ...	...	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First	Settlement ...	...	71	15	0
Second	do ...	...	72	3	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Quiet. Demand nominal and prices declined by an anna.

Rapeseed.—Steady. Prices declined by half an anna.

Wheat.—Steady. Prices unchanged.

Castorseed.—Firm with a good demand and price advanced by ten to four annas.

Mowraseed.—Steady.

Cottonseed.—Quiet. Demand moderate.

Description,	Rate.		
Linseed, Bold	...Rs. 12	6	0
Linseed, Small	... „ 13	2	0
Linseed, Brown	... „ 13	8	0
SAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi	... „ 6	10	0
Brown Cawnpore	... „ 6	8	0
Yellow do.	... „ 7	6	0
Do. Gujarat	... „ 7	12	0
Brown Katni	... „ 7	4	0
Poppyseed	... „ 10	6	0
Castorseed	... „ 41	0	0
WHEAT—			
Pissi	... „ 33	to	35
Hard Red	... „ 31	to	32
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hingaughat	... „ 54	to	55
Rai Khandesh—	... „ 70	to	20
Mowraseed	... „ 7	8	0
Groundnuts	... „ 44	0	0
Cottonseed	— „ 25	to	27
Maize	... „ 19	to	20
Wheat Yellow	— „ 40	to	42
Khandwa	... „ 40	to	45
Bajaro	... „ 27	to	30
Jowar	... „ 21	to	22
Gram	... „ 22	to	24
Miobara	... „ 54	to	55
Brown Jubbulpore	... „ 49	to	50
Brown Mergi	... „ 49	to	50
Kabra	... „ 54	to	55
Black Kutni	... „ 46	to	47
Myrabollams	... „ 19	to	20

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 22nd September :—

Cotton	... ...	...	1,191 bales
Wheat	... ...	...	12,462 cwts
Linseed	... ...	...	4,546 „
Rapeseed	... ...	...	8,124 „
Gingellyseed	... ...	...	795 „
Poppyseed	... ...	...	1,388 „
Groundnuts...	... ...	...	90 „
Castorseed ...	... ...	...	6,253 „
Rice...	... ...	...	1,016 „
Myrabollams	... ...	...	479 „
Cottonseed ...	... ...	...	1,503 „
Mowrassed ...	... ...	...	1,232 „
Gram ...	... ...	...	2,791 „
Joowar ...	... ...	...	1,662 „
Maize ...	... ...	...	..... „

SHARES.

The market has kept steady during the week though transactions are small and prices have not fluctuated much. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,627 1-2; the Bombay Merchants Bank shares are at and about Rs. 9 1-2 to 9 3-4; Indian Specie Bank shares have improved to Rs. 53; Bank of India's are quiet at Rs. 64 1-2; Bank of Burmah's are steady at Rs. 125. Press shares are steady and have advanced in prices : New Mofussil's to Rs. 905, New Berar's to Rs. 600, Indian Cotton to Rs. 155 and New Prince of Wales to Rs. 700. In mill companies, Bombay United Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 295 and Century Mill shares at Rs. 215 ; Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,815 ; Colaba Land and Mill Co. Shares are steady at Rs. 1,165. Crescent's have improved to Rs. 80. David's have ruled at and about Rs. 3911-4. X. D. Edward Sassoon Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 204; Fazulbhoy Mill shares at Rs. 205 and Finlay Mill shares at Rs. 250 X. D.; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 165 ; Khattau Makanji Mill shares are steady at Rs. 735 ; Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 672 1-2 ; Manockji Petits have advanced to Rs. 2,820 ; New City of Bombay are in demand at Rs. 765 ; Swadeshi's are unchanged at Rs. 1,105. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 472 1-2, Ahmedabad Prantij at Rs. 617 1-2 and Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 118 ; Amritsar Patty old shares are quiet at Rs. 126 ; and new shares at Rs. 124 ... In miscellaneous companies Bombay Burma Trading Co.'s are unchanged at Rs. 515 ; Bombay E.S. and Tramway's Co. Ltd. ordinary shares have gradually advanced to Rs. 107 and preferences shares are weak at Rs. 167 ; Bombay Ice Man. Co. Shares have improved to Rs. 16 ; Bombay Steam Navig. Co. ordinary shares have dropped to Rs. 275 and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 290 ; John Robert and Co. shares have put through at Rs. 205 ; Phillip's have changed hands at Rs. 41 ; Port Canning and Land Impt. Co.; shares are quiet at Rs. 760 ; Shivraj Put's have changed hands at Rs. 16 ; Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 28 ; deffered seares are unchanged at Rs. 78 ; preference shares are steady at Rs. 100 ; Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 505. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 6 to 7 points up. New York rates more unchanged and futures move 10 to 14 up. The tone of the local market for ready lots was firm and prices advanced by Rs. 2. The opener showed 3 to 4 points up. There being a good demand for New Crop prices advanced by Rs. 1. Prices for New Broach opened at Rs. 291-8 and closed at Rs. 292-8.

We learn the following purchases :—

200	H Goculdas	...Broach	... 306
200	Assurm	...Wardha	... 260
100	Volkart Bros	...Oomra	... 272
100	Jamshedji Mills	...Mattia	... 267
400	S J David	...Bengal	... 210
	Bengal Hand Gin. Fine		... 284
	„ F Good		... 254
	Bengal Machine Gin. Fine		... 276
	F Good		... 266
	Sind Punjab Fine		... 276
	„ F Good		... 266
	Khandesh Fine		... 277
	„ F Good		... 267
	Dhamangaon Foolgaon Fine		... 283
	„ F Good		... 276
	Akola Khangaum Fine		... 284
	„ F Good		... 274
	Auranti Fine		... 284
	„ F Good		... 274
	Veotmal Fine		... 284
	„ F Good		... 284
	Nagpore		... 296
	F Good		... 286
	Wardha Hinganghat Fine		... 299
	„ F Good		... 289
	Methia Fine		... 277
	„ F Good		... 267
	Broach Gin Fine		... 309
	„ F Good		... 299
	Sawginned Good		... 309
	Westerns H. G.		... 299
	Do M G		... 315
Broach Good	FUTURES		... 297-3
Bengal F G			... 282-3

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 22nd September :—

			Bales.
Khandeish	... ...	...	..... „
Central India	... ...	...	..... „
Barsi and Nagpur	... ...	...	291 „
Berar	... ...	...	..... „
Central Provinces	... ...	...	61 „
Oomras	... ...	...	332 „
Dholera	... ...	...	264 „
Broach	... ...	...	..... „
Coompta and Dharwar	... ...	...	..... „
Westerns	... ...	...	150 „
Bengals (N W. F.)	... ...	...	... „
Bengal Rajputana	... ...	...	..... „
Bind	... ...	...	..... „
Persian	... ...	...	..... „
American	... ...	...	839 „
Other Sorts	... ...	...	88 „
Total...			1,191 „

LIVERPOOL, September 23.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	...	7,000
Total Imports	...	...	15,000
Future Delivery Prices :—			
Sept.-Oct.	...	...	7·23+4
Oct.-Nov.	...	...	7·03+4
Nov.-Dec.	...	...	6·93+3
Dec.-Jan.	...	...	6·93+3
Jan.-Feb.	...	...	6·93+3
Feb.-Mar.	...	...	6·93+3
Mar.-Apl.	...	...	6·93+4
Apl.-May	...	...	6·93+4
May-June	...	...	6·93+4

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference.
Receipts for the week ...	2,902	3,579	— 677
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 22nd Sept.	3,185,196	2,039,088	+1,036,103
Shipts for the week Europe ...	18,015	1,585	+ 16,160
China and Japan... Coast Ports...	2,002	217	+ 1,785
Total ...	20,047	2,102	+ 17,945
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 22nd Sept. Europe ...	1,121,835	606,196	+ 515,639
China ...	98,167	50,648	+ 47,519
Japan ...	847,863	621,342	+ 226,521
Coast Ports ...	40,582	24,198	+ 16,384
Total ...	2,108,447	1,302,384	+ 806,063
Afloat in harbour, Europe ...	235	275	+ 660
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports...	not	308	— 308

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 3rd Sept. 1910—19,319 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1909 to 30th June 1910—7,896 bales.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This Month Seed.	Cotton.	Next Month Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	13 0	16 6	14 6	15 0
Dunkirk ...	16 0	14 6	14 6	15 0
Havre	17 0	19 0	15 0	15 6
Hull	.....	.....	18 9	.....
Liverpool ...	.....	.....	14 6	15 6
Marseilles ...	.....	.....	14 6	15 6
Genoa	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 6
London... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg ...	17 0	17 6	15 6	16 0
Trieste	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice	.....	.....	16 6	17 6
Open Ports ...	Nov.	15 0		
Do ...	May	15 0		

Havre, Hamburg 6d. more
Market steady

COAL.

		Ready. Rs.	Forwards Rs.
Heliger's Anthracite Coal	...	12-8	13-0
Do. Standard	„ ...	12-0	12-8

METALS.

The metal market is steady and copper is sold at £66 10s. There is no chance of prices advancing and dealers are very cautious in their purchases. A good business was done this week and October shipment cannot be had now. The local price has declined and rules Rs. 53. In Y. Metal Rex being sold out till December near shipments cannot be had and firms who hold stock are holding out for £56 although £55 15s. is offered.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE,

Thursday, Sept. 22.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion	Coin Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other Coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Boxes ...	153,600	.....	.....
2 Boxes ...	153,600	76,000	... „
13 Boxes ...	864,000	.....	.....
2 Boxes ...	115,200	.....	.....
15 Boxes ...	998,400	.....	.....

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6 Packages ...	...	14,000	.....
1 Bundle ...	...	2,000	.....

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Mercantile Bank of India ..	Arabia	London
Chartered Bank of India...	do	do
Do	do	do
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	do	do
National Bank of India Ltd	do	do
A Magan Mall & Co ...	Bulimba	Linga
E Hayim	do	Bahrein

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 22nd Sept. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	15	18,324
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	25	29,253

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1910-1911 :—

	Gold Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1910—	100650	50322	50328
Weight in ounces..	6361602	2870443	3491159
Value in rupees...			
To the end of the month of July 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	909633	275494	634144
Value in rupees...	57527914	15864114	41663800
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1910—			
Weight in ounces.	10615793	941969	9670324
Value in rupees...	17806132	2446918	15359214
To the end of the month of July 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	8770188	3731313	25038875
Value in rupees....	48267275	8921705	39345570
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1910—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	24157734	5317361	18850373
To the end of the month of July 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	105795189	24785819	81009370

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1910-1911.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of July 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	.....	.....
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	1595153	282039	1867555
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage ...	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	96249	96249
Defective coins (New Year coin pieces) received for reminting from Straits Government...	.....	18280	18280

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard).

To end of the month of July 1910.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	.....	.....
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	4441890	2083574	6528464
Native States coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage ...	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	101010	101010
Defective coins (New Year coin pieces) received for reminting from Straits Government ...	.....	45705	45705

Coined and Examined.

In the month of July 1910.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Five cents (Tale) ...	.....	.....	.....
Rupees a ...	122004	1523163	1645167
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	915007	.....	915007
Ten cents (Tale) ...	.....	890102	890102
Twenty cents (Tale).	.....	281342	284312

Coined and Examined.

To end of the month of July 1910.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Five cents (Tale).....	.....	8301960	8301960
Rupees a ...	1700028	2546625	4246653
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	2508280	162749	2371029
Ten cents (Tale)	.....	890102	890102
Twenty cents (Tale)...	.....	3001365	3004365

a British rupees made over to Native States during the month.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st August 1910 in India and in England amounted to £18,966,905, and was held in the following form :—

1	Rupees in India equivalent to at £1=Rs. 15)... ...	£ 2,534,302
2	Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice ...	£ 1,475,118
3	British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds...	£ 14,957,485
	Total...	18,966,905

A Man-Eating Tiger.

Would not be more terrible to a Neuralgia sufferer than those agonizing darting pains that set the nerves quivering and cause brain and body to cry out for relief. Little's Oriental Balm is the always efficient relief, the ever ready help in time of pain. You really can't afford to be without it. If is saves you only one hour of suffering, it will pay for itself. An each bottle contains enough Balm to cure a score of aches and pains. "I was out shikaring in the jungles" writes an officer "when my head suddenly pained me and I could not proceed. My attendant immediately applied something to my forehead which conquered the pain at once. It was Little's Oriental Balm as I afterwards discovered that eased and relieved me." Sold at Re. 1 per bottle Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Ratio.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 p.c.	1527½
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	64½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	13 „	1526
Bank of Madras...	500	500	10 „	1335
Bank of Burmah ...	100	100	...	125
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	...	77
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ltd. ...	100	10		9¾
Specie Bank ...	100	50		53
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. ...	100	100		270
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	10 „	160
People's Bank of India...	50	30		33
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	Nil	10
Chartered Bank... ...	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£58
Mercantile Bank ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£17
Do. ...	25	12	6 „	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld. ...	$ 125	$ 125	£2	
	£25	£25	12 p.c.	

MISCELLANEOUS COMP

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

THE THUNDERBOLT.

Mr. Roosevelt's movements may always be followed by an attentive ear which cares to listen for the little gasp or surprise or dismay that succeeds his appearance in any fresh locality. Mr. Roosevelt's present position in the political world and the speeches he is making are exciting even more comment than usual. The commentators are, however, frankly mystified, so that at this distance from the scene of action one has no shame in admitting that one is mystified too. One has always turned an incredulous ear to the recent rumours of a "split" between these old comrades, the President and the ex-President, but it now appears that these rumours were not altogether idle. If Mr. Roosevelt is really scheming on behalf of and not in opposition to Mr. Taft, he is scheming very craftily and thoroughly. No word in praise of the President ever escapes his lips, even when he is approving certain features of the Presidential programme. Republicanism, which needs soothing, he ruffles and stimulates, and he widens, not heals, internal dissensions. American critics are admittedly puzzled, and remembrance of the ex-President's inscrutability on former occasions, of his extraordinary changes and combinations, does not lend them confidence. Meanwhile there is plenty of hard hitting, though one said at least is fighting in the dark. Mr. Roosevelt has been accused by the "Evening Post" of having urged Mr. Harriman to buy votes to secure his presidency, and Mr. Roosevelt has expressed, in a rival organ his opinions of the "Evening Post" in a manner which will make Englishmen hold up their gloved hands in amazement. Mr. Roosevelt is, on the whole, supposed to have joined the Progressives, and this conjecture is the most definite statement that can be made at present.

THE PRACTICAL PROFESSOR.

Englishmen would receive a shock if they read that a Master of Balliol or Trinity had been appointed head of a stock and bond commission. One has not heard that America is even surprised at the selection of the President of Yale University, Professor Arthur T. Hadley, to guide the Stock and Bond Commission which is to investigate the question of bringing further issues of railroad securities under the supervision and control of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The President of an American University is almost bound to have a head for finance. His position demands a capacity for supervising the sometimes complicated finances of his charge Professor Hadley, moreover, has delivered many courses of lectures on such subjects as political economy and railroad administration. He has also helped to edit the "Rail Road Gazette" of New York, and transportation and labour problems are among his darling subjects. His career, and fact, seems in every way reassuring to those who entertain suspicions of the business aptitude of "dons of Universities on Isis or on Cam." Granting that absorption in political economy suggests idealism—as to many it does—an interest in railways is most comforting assurance.

BARNET FAIR.

There is always something delightful about the return of the season for fairs; a whiff of Old England seems to blow across the country half-atoning for the reminders of autumn which come with the fall of the first leaves and the shower of gold and green dust which the ampelopsis pours upon the path beneath. It is the time of the Mop Fair at Oxford, in the broad spaces of St. Giles, of our venerable Chipping Barnet fair where troops of ponies may still be seen, and of the "Horn Dancing" at Abbots Bromley, near Barton, where the antique hobby-horse is revived for the delectation of the twentieth century. On such occasions we all unbend; even the police at Barnet throw aside their Metropolitan air and walk about with ask sticks "acting as cattle attendants to the manner born." But whoever would taste the full delights of a genuine fair, hardly touched by the lapse of time, let him hie to Bampton in the West Country, and he shall see many jovial things.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

A sermon by the Archbishop of York and an address by Sir Oliver Lodge were concerned with a subject appropriate to the meeting of the British Association in Sheffield. Both dealt, from their own standpoints, with the reconciliation of science and religion. There has been no more notable change since the early days of Darwin's theory than that which has taken place in the mutual attitude of faith and research. The day has gone by when an English bishop could make such an attack on science as that of Dr. Wilberforce so fiercely answered by Huxley. The influential preacher of our times calls in science as an ally, never dreaming of counting it among his impalpable, forcible foes. Scientists, on the other hand, have learnt to be less rashly confident. They realise, and do not mind admitting, that the solution of the riddle of the universe is denied to them, and probably will be denied. They have learnt vastly more humility. And indeed both sides to what was the great argument but a few years ago have corrected and helped each other. It is hardly too much to say that, by the wisest heads, the truce is kept with hearty satisfaction. Only the camp-followers, as the Archbishop of York remarked are apt to break out into quarrels, leading (we may add) nowhither.

THE GOLFER'S BEST FRIEND.

Professor Bower paid a well-deserved tribute in the Botanical Section of the British Association to the often-despised marram grass. Just as saltwort and sea-thrift convert mud-banks into meadows, and bent-grass stays the drifting of the sand on the Landes, and dries up the dismal swamp of America, so does the marram grass, by its mesh of rootstocks, hold the sand together, building it up higher and ever higher until a great wall or series of walls intervenes between the high tides and the low-lying lands they would otherwise have flooded and spoilt. Then mankind comes and finds it pleasant to play golf on these battlements of sand or on the sandy tracts they have preserved from the inroads of the sea, but he finds it most unpleasant that his golf ball should lodge in one of these tussocks of marram grass and he deals death and destruction to it with his niblick, and memorialises his committee that the wretched stuff should be cleared away. And so the wretched stuff to which he is wholly indebted for his fine links is rooted up. But its good work is done, it can afford to go.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady Waller, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper.

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Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
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MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

HORLICK'S is not a Drug but a food of high nutritive value.

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HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.

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KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
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(Tasteless Quinine)
FOR
Infants & Invalids.

ONCE TRIED - - - - ALWAYS USED.

NO BITTER - - - - TASTE!

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Easily Cure
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One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value
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The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
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The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
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For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
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As supplied to His Majesty's Forces for use in all parts of the World.

Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diamefer, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.

PRICE Rs. 10 only.

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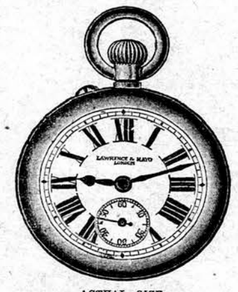

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is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Rs. 2-8 extra.

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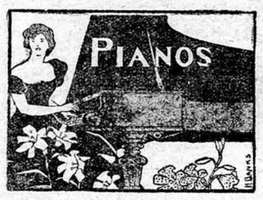

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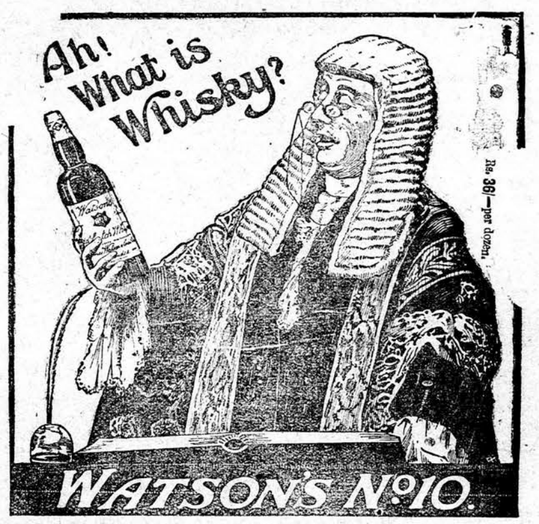

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
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Benger's Food is soothing and satisfying. It contains all the elements of a natural food in a condition suitable for immediate absorption.

When milk alone is heavy and unsatisfying, Benger's Food, *made with milk*, is appetising and nutritive.

Benger's Food should be used
For INFANTS,
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for healthy development in infancy, for rebuilding strength in weakened systems, and for the preservation of old age in usefulness and vigour.

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The quickest way to get rid of it—the simplest and surest—no bother, no trouble, is to rub in Little's Oriental Balm and wrap up the throat with flannel. Will remove all aches and pains caused by a cold, a strain, or over-exertion. One trial will prove its merits and you will never again be without it. Handy when children have whooping cough, bronchitis and chest-colds; requires but little hand rubbing on children. Any night your child may waken with croup. Death clutches tightly on the tender throat and you are helpless. Be prepared. Keep a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm in your room. A moment's brisk rubbing on the throat and chest, and you have the croup under control In a few minutes the healing liquids have driven the cold out; the child is cured, as suddenly as croup comes on. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

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A.G. CIGARETTE PAPER
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

CAN CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS BE CURED?

At one time the statement that Consumption and Asthma were incurable was almost universally accepted. Here and there was a man who believed differently. One of these men was Mr. Congreve, whose name is now world-famous in connection with his Balsamic Elixir. He was one of the pioneers of the idea, and by strenuously urging his view there is not the slightest doubt he has helped materially in considerably lowering the death-rate from the most terrible scourge of the human race Consumption.

Mr. Congreve made an exhaustive study of the lungs and the best means of combating Consumption and other lung complaints. The outcome of his efforts was Congreve's Elixir, which at first (nearly a century ago) was prescribed only for his own patients. He very soon decided that if his remedy was to be of real use to mankind, facilities must be provided for sufferers from lung trouble to obtain it without the necessity of consulting him, and he therefore placed it on sale. So pronounced are its merits that it is now used in every quarter of the globe. Thousands of people who at one time believed and felt there was no hope of ever getting relief are to-day rejoicing in the possession of a sound healthy body as a result of taking Mr. CONGREVE'S ELIXIR.

Phthisis permanently cured "No hope" (doctor's report, November, 1891). "To-day I am as well as ever I was" (Patient's report, February, 1908).

Mr. Frederick Price, of 360, Fosse Road North, Leicester, consulted Mr. Congreve at Coombe Lodge in November 1891. Five years previous to this he had had Pneumonia, which left a cough. The cough became worse and worse, and ultimately Hemoptysis occurred, followed by other symptoms of Consumption. The doctor told him that he could hold out no hope of recovery. At the time Mr. Price consulted Mr. Congreve the cough was violent, the breathing short; there was pain in the right side of the chest and right shoulder, profuse night sweats, loss of flesh and strength, and the appetite was poor. Congreve's Elixir was administered, with the result that the patient began to improve, and after continuing the treatment for about eighteen months Mr. Price had completely recovered. He has ever since been able to follow his laborious occupation of blacksmith, and at the age of 59 years, in his own words, is now as well as ever he was.

Are you one of those who consider Consumption, Asthma, and Chronic Bronchitis incurable? Are you a sufferer? Or do you know some relative or friend who is? If so, we cannot impress upon you too strongly the importance of reading Mr. Congreve's book, "Consumption and other Lung Diseases: Successful Treatment," sent post free by G. T. Congreve, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, LONDON.

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR has been for nearly a century the Standard Household Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and all affections of Throat and Chest. Prices in England 1-1½, 2-9, 4-6, and 11. Obtainable from Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists throughout the Empire.

E. J. REID & Co., LONDON, Sole Agents for India, Burma, and West Indies.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 Vegetable drugs and 105 Vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—Undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such conditions and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in the body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill the effect of one is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Indpid an Molhes—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, beating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 13-8.
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For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
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For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

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MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

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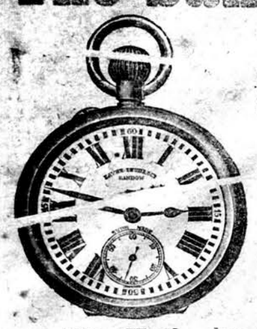

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

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Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

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For the COMPLEXION — In HOT CLIMATES

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases— FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

To the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It instantaneously relieves pain of whatever kind; excites a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated, The Appetite increases wonderfully, Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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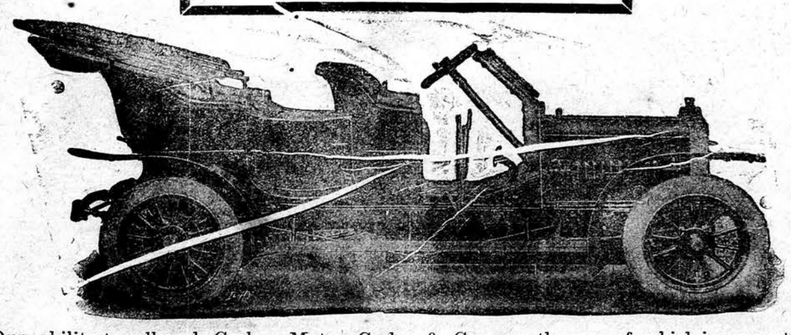

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DELAUNAY BELLEVILLE, DE DION BOUTON, RENAULT, HUMBER: ROVER & SIX CYLINDER STANDARD CARS;

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RICHARD MATHEWS & CO. LD. LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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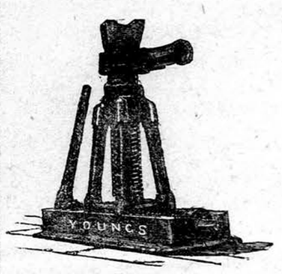

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